B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 255 BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 75	Rs. 90
6 Months	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7 8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2 8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3 8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
31st Oct.	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,451
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th "	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23th Oct.	MERKARA	Karachi
30th "	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi
31st "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th Nov.	AROA	East & S. Africa.
4th "	BARALA	Basreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
2nd Nov.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Estate, Next, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru,	S. Tsuji,	7098	20th Oct.	31st Oct.
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th " "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	356	240	160
Kobe	800	492	258	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20272 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
BorneoMaru	T.Motoshige	5,863	28 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov	24 Nov
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,366	22 Dec.	12 Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.

If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag. Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST, CALCUTTA.

INSURE UNDER OUR ATTRACTIVE SCHEME.

Ideal Family Endowment Policy.

Combining an assurance payable at death with cash payment to the assured during life at very low rates.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,690.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up		
Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. LTD

Lowest Rates of premium
Prompt Settlement of Claims
Liberal Policy conditions
Guaranteed Surrender Values

Represent the "National" if you desire Competitive rates.

BRANCH OFFICE:
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest,

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL CONCESSIONRATES IN OUR CLASSIFIED SHORT ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced MID-WIFE for the Honawar Municipal Dispensary. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience to the undersigned immediately.
N. V NAYAK, President, Honawar Municipality, Honawar.
A 24337

WANTED—An experienced Gujrati-knowing CLERK; one having experience in a Solicitors' Office preferred: Apply DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A R24349

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—On Temporary Establishment. SURVEYORS on Rs. 80 to 150, Draftsmen on Rs. 50 to 300 and Overseers on Rs. 80 to 100. Qualified men with special experience of Irrigation or Waterworks need only apply with copies of testimonials to RAO SAHIB R. R. ABHYANKAR, L.C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.), Executive Engineer, Project Division, Amraoti Camp.
A 24346

EARN MORE MONEY.

YOU can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0-1-3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years undisclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Course free if you choose. Enclose -/3/- stamp. Hawaid College, B. Rawalpindi.
M. Th.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By an Indian youth, well versed in Accounts, Audit, Banking Insurance Office Work, etc. a responsible post. Good references. Please write Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R2046

AN ACCOUNTANT, having 24 years' experience in Banking and Commercial business offers his services. Good references and 9 papers admired abilities. Address Box No. 1038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2021.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—A complete and New OIL MILL in running condition with twelve Kolus, 20 B.H.P. A.C. Motor, accessories. Stores and C. I. shed close to Bhopal Railway Station. Rs. 8,000 for the whole lot, single pair of Kolus at Rs. 800. Extra kolus at Rs. 8/8 per md. Please write or see personally J. N. GHOSE Proprietor Oilmill, Bhopal, Central India.
K 2051

WANTED—One LANCASHIRE BOILER, quite new 24 feet long 6' 6" Dia and 150 lbs. pressure with all its fittings, mountings and accessories according to the Indian Boiler Act and it should be examined and certified by the Govt. Tenders should be sent in sealed cover to the undersigned Managing Director of The Gadag Mahalaxmi P. & G. Co., Ltd., before the 31st Oct. 1925.
K 24340

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PIG LEAD—Buyers interested in above please apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
T 24213

We Guarantee satisfactory material and make of your shoes at moderate prices. DAR MODERN LEATHER WORKS, Parsi.
T R2058.

PROFESSION.

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASHANKER R., Ghatkopar.
P R2056.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925 Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P R1944

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc, PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—B. R. LELE'S COACHING CLASS in Science and Mathematics RE-OPENED at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road.
M R2055.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb tins at Rs. 2/8 and 2/4. Thin Shelled Walnuts 10 and 5 pound basket Rs. 4 and 2/4. Free delivery by Post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
F R2053

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1927

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs 450, for Rs. 200 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. [illegible], Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remington 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typerite Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA WEEK-END SPECIAL TRAIN.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN which has been leaving Victoria Terminus for Poona at 18-30 hours on Fridays and returning from Poona at 19-30 hours on Sundays has been DISCONTINUED.

D. S. FURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25.10.25.
G 24335

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my share certificate for Share No. 4642 of the Central Provinces Railway Company, Ltd., standing in my name, Savitribai Agashe have been LOST or MISLAID. The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with above certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

SAVITRIBAI AGASHE,
872, Raviwar, NASIK CITY,
R2057.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—About December next, an ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL ENGINEER with experience of Turbo-Generators and Water-Tube Boilers. Applicant must be capable of carrying out erection work with Indian labour. Age and experience should be stated. Pay according to qualifications held.

Applications will be received up to the 12th November, 1925, in the office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board,
C24332

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED by the Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company for the purchase of the Cement Factory of the above Company, situated at Dwarka in Kathiawar, within the Territories of H. H. The Gaekwar with the necessary plant, machinery and buildings, etc. The Factory consists of two units together capable of turning out about 100,000 tons of Cement per annum. The Offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November, 1925, at the latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1925.

A. N. DATAR,
MADHAVJI D. THACKERSEY,
Trustees for Debenture-holders of the above Company.
C24203

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of Constructing High School Building (King George School) of the Indian Education Society on Plot Nos. 135-145, Dadar Matunga Estate, will be received on or before the 10th of November, 1925, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the undersigned.

No Tenders shall be received unless they are accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of work may be seen at the office of the undersigned between the hours of 1 to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3/- per each set.

The Society do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor assign any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

K. G. TAMBE, L.C.E.,
Architect, Civil Engineer etc.,
No. 3 Bell Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 28th October, 1925.
C24344

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 1485 OF 1925.

Re: VRAJLAL JETHALAL, a firm carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Mandvi without the Fort: Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: BHIMRAJ MEGHRAJ, a firm and Others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VRAJLAL JETHALAL, a firm has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 28th day October, 1925.

M. M. KOTHARE,
For Chief Clerk.
24348.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ESMAILJI ABDULALI MATCHISWALLA has contracted to purchase from MAHOMEDALLI EBRAHIMJI LOTIA, the undermentioned property: All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 35, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow messuages tenements outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Santa Cruz, Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under non-agricultural Survey Nos. 96 and 354, pot No. 4 and bearing record of right No. 344 containing by admeasurement 2103 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Ebrahimji, on or towards the South by the land of Dastoor Edulji Dastoor Pestonji Sanjana on or towards the East by the compound of B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and on or towards the West by the land of Dastoor Edulji Dastoor Pestonji Sanjana.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1925.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.
C 24345

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR PRAGJI SHAH alias D. P. SHAH, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Pearl broker, residing at Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

NAGINDAS DAMODAR, son of the deceased above-named of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, A Pearl broker, residing at Jhaveri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 22nd day of October, 1925.
Messrs PURNANAND CLUBWALA & JASUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C24347.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE NOBLE DAIRY CO. TOGETHER WITH ITS GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will by order of the Mortgagee in-possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgager Dinshaw Rustomjee Mathewalla, an Insolvent who was doing business under the name firm and style of the Noble Dairy Co., sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) as a going concern the business of the Noble Dairy Co., together with its Good-Will, Stock-in-trade, Machinery, goods, effects and things now lying at its Head Office at Charni Road opposite the Railway Hotel and at its factory and branch at Dhobi Talao.

The sale will take place at the premises of the said Company at Charni Road, opposite Railway Hotel.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE ENIGMA OF MOUNT AGEL"

A tense and dramatic picture that holds you breathless from beginning to end with its story of love and adventure, set among the scenic splendour of the rugged and snow-clad French Alps.

(6 reels)

"DOGS OF WAR"

(OUR GANG)

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
THURSDAY, 29th October AT 8-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA! NEW DRAMA!!
"SUFED DAKU"
IN HINDI.
Sushila—Mr. Raghuvir Saokar.
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

ANOTHER WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!
At the Request of Disappointed Public
The Popular Film
FORTUNE & FOOLS
Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA AT 3 P.M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

Cinema Majestic
PRESENTS
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S
MAYA BAZAR
OR
VATSALA HARAN.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of old steel, wire rope, cabouses, coal barge, galley gear, old lead; 112 steel barrels; tanks, packing cases, scrap iron, rubber, troop stores, paint and varnish, boiler tubes and retarders, shaft, empty oil casks, empty paint and soda casks, drums, kegs, ghee and K. oil tins, life jackets, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO, will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

BYREN & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY at 3 p.m. Auction Sale of Patent medicines, Toilet goods, Safety razors, etc., BYREN and CO., Auctioneers, 87, Apollo Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIALLY AT THE REQUEST OF MANY LEADING BHATIA GENTLEMEN.

MR. RAJARAM MORARJI WILL ACT AS

"ASHWIN SHET"

LAST OPPORTUNITY! LAST PLAY!!

SRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHASEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
WILL STAGE ON
SUNDAY, 1ST NOV. 1925 AT 3-30 P. M.

SAUNSHAYA KALLOL

KEVATI---MR. RAGHUVIR SAOKAR.

AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

N. B.—Book your seats to-day, as most of the seats have already been occupied.

STEADY NERVES.

Steady nerves are essential to every man working under the hard conditions of life in the tropics; if your nerves go to pieces it is then that you realise to the full the effects of ill health.

Ragged nerves are caused through a sluggish liver and can only effectively be combatted by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder immediately purifies the blood, tones up the whole of the alimentary system, rejuvenates both the liver and kidneys and is invaluable in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars

Sole Agents
for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS,
14/16, Green Street,
FORT ..... BOMBAY.

Speeds the Recovery of the Sick

DOCTORS all over the world prescribe gruel and porridge made of QUAKER OATS for invalids, persons in frail health and those recovering from sickness. QUAKER OATS revitalizes the nerve tissues and abundantly nourishes the muscles. It gives fifty per cent more body energy than meat and twenty per cent more than rice. It is delicious in taste, easy to digest and will not heat the body.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28.

Gamaria, Kinner, Rangoon.
Nawab, Mathews, Java.
Borneo Maru, Motosige, Java.
City of Paris, Miller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 29.

Merlsara, Harvey, Karachi.

LOADING.

Oct. 28.

Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Barala for Busreh.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Oct. 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Snowden, 3248, Leith, 3/11, Graham Trading Co.
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 7/11, M M and Co.
4 Altenfels, 5033, Karachi, 2/11, L Edwards and Co.
6 C/London, 5714, Karachi, 3/11, K Nixon and Co.
8 Tevere, 4442, Trieste, 7/11, L Triestino.
9 Nawab, 3424, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
11 Toyooka Maru, 4388, Kobe, 31/10, N Y Kaisha.
12 Clan Urquhart, 3757, M Coast, 31/10, J Linlay and Co.
14 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/11, L Triestino and M. I.
15 Aroturus, 3816, New York, 28/10, Volkart Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia, 4376, Liverpool, 7/11, Graham Trading Co.
4 Varsowa, 1956, Busreh, 30/10, M M and Co.
4 Singu, 3286, N.F., 30/10, Turner Morrison and Co.
8 Gazana, 3191, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
9 Gamaria, 3232, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10 Kondekerk, 3650, Karachi, 8/11, E D Sassoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada, 3252, Calcutta, 28/10, M M and Co.
G Skuld, 649, Bangkok, 30/10, F F C and Co.
K Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
L/M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
P Dalgoma, 3571, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
N Gange, 1933, Genoa, N.F., L Triestino.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 28.

S S Kondekerk for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 9500 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 3360 linseed oil cake, B H Lele; 517 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 55 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

For Rotterdam:—12025 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 222 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—247 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export.

S S Aroturus for New York:—15 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros Ltd; 750 cwts myrabollams, J D Gupta and Bros.

S S Pilsna for Constantinople:—510 cwts till seed, R Toolsidas.

For Constanza:—19 cwts till seed, R Toolsidas.

For Venice:—100 cwts gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—34 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 40 bales wool, M Nissim; 88 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd; 12 bales wool, H Ramgopal, 2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

For Glasgow:—100 cwts staves of empty hogsheads, 47 cwts heads and hoops of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhai and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 50 cwts beef casings, A Mahler and Co; 186 cwts A kernel, N Mulji and Co.

S S Gange for Genoa:—3000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 150 tons old iron scraps, The Commercio Italo-India Oriental Ltd.

S S Merkara for Dunkirk:—120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Ranchi for London:—2 bundles lamb skins, H A M Sawal.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe:—96 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 10 cwts gum Arabic, A Rahim and Co; 90 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—48 cwts shark fins, R Jamalbhoy, 22 cwts sel. maws, H A Mohamed and Sons; 282 bales cotton grey twist, C Bomanji and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1 cwt ivory, J Fiazally.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 28.

S S Messilia from Liverpool, Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd:—59 cases toilet soap, 72 cases oil, 200 cases bath bricks, 1138 cases 16 bundles 1000 boxes common soap, 80 cases 50 bales cottons and woollens, 175 bales paper, 67 cases cotton yarn, 316 cases beer, 27 cases cigarettes, 54 cases chocolates and confectionery, 20 cases screws, 26 cases biscuits, 13 cases cycles, 35 bundles iron rings, 250 bundles galvanised flat sheets, 3250 bundles galvanised corrugated sheets, 525 bundles galvanised P sheets, 325 bundles galvanised C and Plain sheets, 81 bundles motor cycles covers and tubes and motor tyres, 200 bundles steel circles, 15 bundles expanded metal sheets, 64 kegs aniline dyes, 20 kegs glaze powder, 51 kegs tragon, 100 drums disinfecting fluid, 10 drums sulphate of soda, 208 drums caustic soda, 47 drums chloride of zinc, 867 drums bleaching powder, 30 drums silicate of soda, 36 boxes pumps, 150 boxe sbottles, 78 barrels tallow, 40 barrels dye stuffs, 11 casks tube fitting, 15 casks hoes, 1233 casks China clay, 153 pieces pipes, 1100 pieces iron traps, 103 loose earthenware traps, 104 loose earthenware pans, 14 loose tyres, 119 loose steel tyres, 56 bags iron washers, 35 bags iron rivets, 27 bags galvanised bolts, 200 D/bags 30 kegs salt, 16 D/bags pearl starch, 444 D/bags rail anchors, 11 cases hams and bacon, 15 cases iron nuts, 40 cases soup powder, 29 cases window glass, 50 cases sleeper kegs, 12 cases aluminium circles, 740 bundles steel springs, 76 cases art silk yarn, 50 cases glycerine, 13 cases files, 50 bales old newspapers, 13 bales rope, 16 bales wool tops, 134 packages gin sundries, 12 cases earthenware, 27 crates earthenware jars, 10 cases lead plates, 19 cases accumulator parts, 12 pieces steel wheels, 202 cases soap, 80 cases safety fuse, 175 cases beer, 35 cases ginger, 10 cases preserves, 625 cases whisky, 10 cases nails, 100 bales old newspapers, 15 bales jute bags, 127 bales paper, 217 bundles galvanised tubes, 256 bundles 1537 single tubes, 272 pieces stoneware acid jars, 305 pieces R W pipes, 150 pieces flue covers, 13000 pieces fire-bricks, 485 pieces bricks, 150 pieces sealing covers 131 loose steel angles, 33 cases boiler fitting, 100 tons pig iron, 10 bags lead washers, 110 bags fire clay, 30 bags bolts and nuts, 22 bundles steel sheets, 709 bundles W I bars, 20 bags steel rivets, 28 hogsheads ale, 30 drums carbolic acid, 10 cases tanne acid, 28 crates stoves.

From Manchester:—18 cases soap, 15 cases bobbins and shuttles, 646 cases 206 bales cottons, 40 cases paper, 27 trusses cotton rope, 51 cases 98 bales cotton yran, 150 bales old newspapers, 12 bales cotton lint, 40 cases cotton piece-goods, 8589 bundles steel hoops, 9 drums wool grease, 10 drums lubricating oil.

S S Goalpara from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co., from Colombo:—145 cases desserts, 65 cases canned fruits, 50 cases provisions, 14 cases gripe juice, 33 cases motor and cycle's tubes and tyres, 480 cases jam, 26 cases cheese, 25 cases biscuits and cakes, 58 cases drippings, 195 bars silver, 83 casks 75 pipes tallow, 80 bundles cycles and motor tyres, 19 packages stoves.

From Alleppy:—240 bags turmeric, 114 bags dry ginger, 337 bags copra, 51 bundles packing boards, 285 bundles aloe yarn.

From Rangoon:—1296 pieces teak planks, 288 pieces teak posts, 1314 pieces teak sleepers, 1839 pieces teak squares, 49578 pieces 7603 bundles teak timber scantling, 108 cases cutch, 1497 bars pig lead.

From Tuticorin:—14 bales cotton yarn, 29 bales cotton, 105 bales senna leaves, 67 cases tea dust, 46 bundles chank beads, 113 bundles old empty gunnies.

From Calicut:—45 bales cotton waste, 101 bales cotton, 41 jottas coir yarn, 14 boras yarn, 75 H/chests tea.

From Badagara:—669 bags copra, 2190 bags cocoanuts, 168 bags pepper, 49 bundles old empty gunnies.

S S British Admiral from Abadan, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—9875 tons liquid fuel, 40 numbers empty oxygen cylinders.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

In the course of a letter addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Bombay Telephone Company, regarding the proposed Message rate system in Bombay, the following constructive suggestions have been made.

The Company should at once put into practice its own suggestion to collect subscriptions by monthly instalments. There is no doubt, that this will prove an attraction to many small users.

The Company should have more active propaganda made for their own scheme of Rs. 150 each a year for residential telephones for two subscribers within quarter of a miles of each other and facilities provided so that intending subscribers may get in touch with a second subscriber under this scheme.

The Company should also offer a discount of say 20 per cent. to any subscriber who takes more than one line on each additional line after the first. This will safeguard present lines being kept at present rates and new lines being taken up by many businesses and even by some residences.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1.6 13-32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 840.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. T. Frcs. 905.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. D. Frcs. 890.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 164.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 214.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85.
London—Paris Frcs. 116.5.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.16
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00.
London—Rome Liras 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.4.10 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver 33 steady.

London, Oct. 27.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 33.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 1st October 1925.
Bars bought £200,000.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3 f/s	1/6 7/16
Frs. Demand	815
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	214
Japan	112½
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 27.

Stockholm	18.10
Christiania	22.80
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.15

London, Oct. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 115.90.
Exchange on London in Germay 20.36 1/4
Exchange on London in Italy 122.35.

New York, Oct. 27.

Demand Bills 4.84.56.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct 28.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1-4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 14 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct 28.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 73-13-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73-10-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-10-0.

London, October 27.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready d. 33-0.
Silver forward d. 32-10.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull.—India and China sold.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 27.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/8 —1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 93 unchanged.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 28.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1965, Rs. 99 6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-7.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1934, Rs. 109-7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 106-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1934 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs. 100-8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Khadi.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
Elphinstone	,,	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	15	0
Jamshed	,,	0	15	0

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	3	9
Hindustan	,,	1	4	9
Faizal (Mahal)	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	4	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	3	0
Kalianardas	,,	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	,,	1	3	0

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—

Machael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	3	0

Long Cloth x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	,,	1	3	3
Gold Mohur	,,	1	2	3

Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	3	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	2	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	2	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	2	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	,,	1	2	6

Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.

Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	3	9
Century	,,	1	5	6

Dhooties 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	,,	1	5	0
Century	,,	1	4	6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1	2	0
1886 Tata	,,	3	11	9

Check Grey Drill x lb. 5

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	,,	5	8	0
Century	,,	5	10	0
Pearl Pelmney £5	,,	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	13	0

Bleached Check:

Khatarchand Mill	,,	6	10	0
Bombay United	,,	6	6	0

Black Check.

5900 Sholapur	,,	14	8	0
Textile Mill £3½	,,	5	6	0

Gabrun No. 5124:—

Hindustan	,,	10	2	0

Salita:—

Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	,,	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	2	6

Stripped Sadia Yards 12.

777 Crescent	,,	2	15	0

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—

Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	,,	1	6	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
Kohinoor	,,	1	6	0

Chudar Kori Calender.—

Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	,,	1	2	0

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 Ex.—2 7/16.
Conversion Loan £76 3/16—1/16.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102 3/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 3/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 unchanged.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Oct. 28.

To-day Reuter reported unchanged to 3 points up in New York futures. Early the market eased on speculative and hedge selling, but at the close improved on trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 7 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th instant as under:—

"In view of killing frost forecast generally, market action is very poor."

The Marwari Bazar and Sawri markets are entirely closed to-day.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet and dull yesterday, and the inquiry was very poor. About 500 bales are reported to have been sold.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	355	345
Bengal F.G. M.G.	340	330
Bengal F.G. M.G.	340	335
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	355	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	340	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	425
Warcha-Hingt Fine M.G.	385	410
Nagur Fine M.G.	385	410
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	395
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	370	395
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	360	385
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	360	385
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	380
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	330	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	430	425
Broach Fully Good M.G.	420	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	370
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	360
Dharwar S.G.	420	.....
Coompta M.G.	400/20	.....
Westerns M.G.	380/400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	430/460	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 28—6.30 p.m.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th October 1925

Cotton	2065 Bales.
Wheat	2100 cwts.
Linseed	840 ,,
Rape, etc.	345 ,,
Gingellyseed	479 ,,
Poppyseed	251 ,,
Groundnuts	5712 ,,
Castorseed	322 ,,
Rice	13104 ,,
Mirabollams	1327 ,,
Cottonseed	1034 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2817 ,,
Juwar	919 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1039 ,,
Coal	819 Tons.

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BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 28

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	99	3,210	2,454
Central India	22	6,742	293
Barsi and Nagar	..	1,105	2,779
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	197	205
Berar	85	4,065	3,025
Central Provinces	..	1,953	1,559
Total Oomras	206	17,325	10,815
Dholera	492	5,377	1,259
N.W. Provinces	869	8,795	325
Rajputana	..	1,491	111
Sind-Punjab	169	4,610	6,293
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	287	11,562	43,720
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,188	4,202
Coconada	..	1,288	700
Tuticorin & Cambodia	92	6,074	3,663
Persian	..	815	940
American	..	148	..
Egyptian and African	..	18,910	1,4434
Gumlia, Burma & other sorts	..	..	2,047
Total	2065	8,956	4,7378

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	3,21	53,841	20,148
Japan & China	500	36,062	28,031
Coast Ports	..	2,60	4,290
Up-country by Rail	..	1,030	2,529
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	9,129	4,131
Total	821	1,08§ 95	1,24,636

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 19.73 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 23.10 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.36
March	19.64
May	19.76
New York Noon Call.	
January	19.43
March	19.70
May	19.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
January	19 29
March	19.27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
October	10.56 unchgd.
December	10.43 unchgd.
January	10.47+.02
March	10.55+.03
May	10.60+.02
June	10.56+.02
July	10.56+.01
October	10.47+.02

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	10.52+.08
December	10.40+.09
January	10.43+.08
March	10.53+.09
May	10.60+.09
July	10.59+.09
October	10.49+.09

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	20.10—.10
January	19.30—.10
March	19.30—.15

London, Oct. 26.

Exchange Belgium	107.75
Exchange Athens	364.00

Cuban Sugar 9 5/8 October value.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

November	20.00+.20
January	19.08+.16

London, Oct. 27.

Exchange Belgium	107.88
Exchange Athens	365.50

Cuban Sugar October value 95/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	20.30—.40
November	19.80—.40
December	19.25—.45
January	18.92—.48
February	18.87—.56
March	18.87—.58
April	18.82—.58
May	18.82—.48
June	18.72—.53
July	18.72—.53
August	18.67—.53
September	18.57—.53

Tone of Manchester market unsettled cloth demand encouraging.

Tone of Yarns.—Irregular good business.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.44—.12
November	10.28—.12
December	10.31—.12
January	10.35—.10
February	10.36—.10
March	10.44—.08
April	10.45—.07
May	10.51—.07
June	10.48—.06
July	10.50—.05
August	10.47—.05
September	10.45—.04
October	10.40—.05

Tone.—Barely Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Scinde, "Good"	8.15
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.55
Scinde, "Fine"	8.95
Bengal, "Good"	8.25
Bengal, "Fully Good"	8.65
Bengal, "Fine"	9.05
Oomra, "Good"	8.85
Oomra, "Fully Good"	9.25
Oomra, "Fine"	9.65
Broach, "Good"	9.10
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.50
Broach, "Fine"	9.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 27.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 77,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 23,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 21,000.

Futures at New York.

January	19.48 unchgd.
March	19.76+.01
May	19.89—.01
July	19.53+.03
Spot Cotton at New York	20.75 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19.55—.05

Futures at New Orleans.

January	19.41+.03
March	19.38+.03

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 1/2.

Demand Bills 4.84.56.

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71 1/8.

Exchange Prague 16375.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 27.

Futures at New York.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	19.48 unchgd.
March	19.76+.01
May	19.89—.01
July	19.53+.03

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Months.	To-day's price.
October	10.44—.12
January	10.35—.10
March	10.44—.08
May	10.51—.07

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 27.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 12/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 12/9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 12/4 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 13/0 1/4.

Tone.—Very quiet.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 27.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. January/February sellers 48/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. January/February sellers 50/6.

Tone.—Steady quiet.

Australian December/January sellers firm quiet 51/6.

Choice White Karachi October/November nominal 53.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).

Tone.—Only small trade market flat easier.

October/November sellers £17 7/8 February/March paid £17 1/4.

January/February paid £17 1/4 December/January paid £17 3/4.

Cottonseed Bombay November/December sellers quiet £8.

Castorseed Bombay October/November sellers slow cheap £19.

Linseed Bombay October/November sellers £20 1/8.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton October/November nominal £20.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton October/November quoted £20 1/4.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton October/November nominal £30 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton October/November nominal £19 3/4.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 28—6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail-Delivery.
READY	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	12 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed		10 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 5 9	
Linseed, May	12 0 6	

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags October/November sellers £19 3/4 April/May done sellers £19.

Tone.—Slow demand at lower prices.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net.

November/December 36.

January/April 36.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot November/December sellers 45.

Tone.—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October value 48.

Tone:—Quiet easier closed firmer. Tone moderate business.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets October paid sellers 48.

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 27.

Wool Auction Sale opened to-day available 30,250.

Good home trade and Good Continental trade but American was poor and market was quiet and prices unchanged.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 27.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 27

Hongkong Bank £130.

Chartered Bank £19 3/4.

National Bank £46 1/2.

P. and O. Bank £9 7/8.

Eastern Bank £6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 28.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	68	0
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	86	8
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95	8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99	4
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99	5
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	103	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	0
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	100	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101	7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	4
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104	14
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	108	12
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	75	8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	75	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	75	
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	101	6
5 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	101	0
	1954	102	2

Tone of Market:— Dull.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Jute.—Alliance 505, Anglo India 420 Auckland 242, Barnagore 152, Bally 205, Belvedere 435, Clive 38/2-4, Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 365, Delta 425, Empire 45, Fort Gloster 885, Fort William 325, Hooghly 69/8, Howrah 38/8 Kamarhatty 740, Kankanarrah 440, Kelvin 750, Kinnison 990, Lansdowne 268, Lawrence 610, Lothian 320, Naihati 438, National 25/12, New Central 505, Northbrook 52, Orient 160, Reliance 60/8, Standard 390, Union 580, Hessian 22/6-10, Jute 136-38.

Remarks:—Market firmer dividends expected William 22/8, Gloster 60, Clive 3, Howrah 2/8, Northbrook 4, Reliance 4/8, others about five rupees less than last time.

SHARE MARKET.

Mill shares opened steady but weakened later on by bulls unloading. Market is not likely to have any big fluctuations. Mining shares are steadier. By. Burmah Petroleum was in reques at Rs. 5/7 and Burma Corporation at Rs. 12/5. Imperial Bank are unchanged.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	70 4
Baroda	50	4	72 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	20
Imperial	500		1430
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370
Union	78	..	3 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7 8
Central India Mining	10	4 8y	30 12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	30 4
Katni Cement D.	40	..	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—9	50 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	810
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	142 0
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Lackana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	647 8+D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	90 0
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205
Scindia Steam	30	..	6 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	82 0
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	420
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	500
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 0
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	826 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	850
Karachi Electricity	100	6	88
Surat Electricity	100	..	97 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	484
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Ispat	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-30	1100
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215 x D
New Berar	500	80	850
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	625
New Prince of Wales	500	61	800
Volkart U. P.	500	60	665
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	378 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	93 12
Burma Corporation	10	0-8	12 5
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	..	5 7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	25	16 6
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	60	6 5
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	40
Tata Iron Prof. 1st	150	6 p.c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	21 4
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	41 4
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	11 4
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	30	1	17
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	396
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	700
Vulcan	10	8 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	359
Bombay Cotton O.	500	16	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	8 p.c.	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	90	801 4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	369
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	35
Century	100	20y	3 5
Central India O.	100	16	446 4 + D
Central P.	500	8 p.c.	97 8
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	98 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	192 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	320
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	369
Damond O.	100	..	11
Ed D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 13 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pataney	250	15y	250
Edward Sassoon	200	..	120
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	..	975
Fazulbhoy	250	25	802 8
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Pe	1,000	..	850
Globe	100	..	42 8
Gokak	100	7	106
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1037 8
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	196 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	361 4
Indian Woollen	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	80
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	8	81 4
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150 d	1650 + D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	2	82 8
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	..	90
Mayer Sassoon	500	..	98 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	80	2 0 0 + D
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	139
Mysore	50	8	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	252 8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Oct. 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	4	
Copper, German	1	62	4	
Copper, German	1¼	62	4	
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	8	0
Panchteka joint		27	8	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	8	0
Pat Klai		74	0	0
Lead, Country		26	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1½ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	4	0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62	6	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62	4	0

METALS.

London, Oct. 27.

English Best Selected Copper £64 3/4

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 7/16.

Copper Braziers £79.

Yellow Metal 70 1/2.

Hard Spelter 33 3/8.

Cofrugated Sheets £16 1/2.

Tin Block £285.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	0
Do.	No. 20½	0	13	6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	9
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0	11	6
Sattara	No. 12½	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	3
Light-house	No. 6½	0	10	0
Japar	No. 40-1	1	4	6
Do	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Do.	No. 20	0	15	0
Do	No. 32	1	3	3

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 27.

Karachi Barley October/November nominal 36.

Osmanshahi (100)	..	75	..	75
Pearl	..	250	12	423 12
Phoenix	..	100	18	429
Planet	..	100	..	11 4
Premier	..	100	..	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	..	100	..	22 12
Sassoon Silk	..	500	..	450
Sholapur	..	1,000	100	9200
Simplex	..	250	..	102 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	..	100	..	54 8
Standard	..	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	..	100	18	446 4
Swan	..	100	80	150
Tata Mill O	..	500	..	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	..	500	60 d	1700 + D
Vishnu P.	..	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	..	1,000	40	580

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	360 X.D
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	805	810	801-4	801-4
Century	387-8	390	383-12	385
Central India				446-4
Colaba Land	..	..	..	98 12
Crescent	..	..	..	195-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	806-4	811-4	802-8	802-8
Finlay	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	109
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	200
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	361-4
Kohinoor	..	..	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	267-8	268-12	261 4	262-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	150
Pearl	422-8	423-12	417-8	423-12
Phoenix	..	..	..	420
Simplex	103-12	107-8	102-8	103-12
Swadeshi	..	..	..	446-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	102-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	90
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	91-4
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	7-8
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	31
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30-4
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	51
Tata Hydro	830	830	825	826-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	..	..	11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def	..	..	..	41-4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Public meeting re. Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

The P. and O. s.s. Razmak with English mails of Oct. 15 ex Morea due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

S. S. "Razmak", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Public meeting re. Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), His Holiness Shams-ul-Ullema, Dastur Darab to preside.

—"Rose Marie"; Fox Trot:—"Alabamy Bound"; Waltz:—"In Shadowland"; Fox Trot:—"Red Hot Mamma"; Fox Trot:—"Madeira"; One Step:—"Savoy Fantasia".

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind", with the mails from London of the 22nd instant, arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 28th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

"G" WARD DISTRICT C. C.—An extraordinary general body meeting of the members of the above Committee will be held on Saturday (31st instant), at 8 p.m. in the above committee's office to consider the amended rules.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF GLORY.—The Novena preparatory to the titular feast of the Church of N. S. da Gloria (Gloria Church), Byculla, begins to-morrow (Friday). The Novena Mass will be at 7 o'clock. The evening service will begin at 7. Rev. Fr. J. Bigland will preach during the evening service as also on the day of the feast, November 8th.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday), at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres:—One Step:—"Savoy English Medley"; Fox Trot:—"Doo Wacka Doo"; Fox Trot:—"Shanghai"; Waltz:—"Poem"; Fox Trot:

SWAMI SHRADDHANANDAJI IN BOMBAY.—Swami Shraddhananda, on his mission to Travancore, will arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 30th instant. He will stay here for three days. During his stay in Bombay, Presidency the Hindu Sabha will arrange for the lectures to be delivered by the Swami at various places.

GURU NANAK'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION.—There will be a public meeting under the auspices of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha to celebrate Guru Nanak's Birth-day on Sunday next (1st prox.) at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Congress members are requested to attend the same.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside over the meeting.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 4th November), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when paper will be read:—(1) "On Five Recent Instances of the Folk-Belief in Witchcraft, Sorcery, and Charming from Southern Bengal and Assam" by Prof. S. C. Mitra and (2) "A note on a curious Himalayan superstition about the eclipse of the moon" by Mr. R. K. Bhattacharjya.

A PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the residents of the Bhuleshwar Ward will be held under the auspices of the Municipal National Party at the Madhawji Premji's Wadi, New Hanuman Gali, Kalbadevi Road, to-day at 8-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Sj. Jamnadas Mehta when Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Balubhai Desai, Ranchhoddas Gandhi, Mohanlal Desai, Dr. Velkar, Nawalkar, Dr. Merchant and Ramchandra Bhatt will speak on "Municipal Elections." Seats for ladies will be reserved.

HELPLESS BEGGARS CAMP.—The Grain Merchants' Association have made a donation of Rs. 100 towards the Helpless Beggars Relief and several members of the Association have individually offered to give "one bag" of grain for the use of the beggars in the Camp at Rowli Hill (Sion). The Committee of Management feels deeply indebted to the Grain Merchants' Association and to the members who have offered grain for the use of the Helpless Beggars in the Camp.

SIR BHALCHANDRA MEMORIAL.—At a meeting of the subscribers of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Memorial Fund held on the 11th July 1924 the following Resolution was adopted:—"That from the funds collected to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., a Memorial Prize Medal be founded to be awarded every year on the anniversary of his death to a member of the Medical Profession who submits a thesis or delivers a lecture on any medical subject before a Meeting of the Medical Profession to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, preference to be given to one who submits any original or research work, especially with reference to indigenous medicine on Western lines." In consonance with the above resolution, members of the Profession are invited to submit a thesis or a paper by the 30th of November to the Committee, at the Bombay Medical Union, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, for submission to a Selection Committee for making the above award. The thesis or paper shall have to be read by the prizeman on the day of the award at a meeting of the Profession to be held in accordance with the above resolution.

HARD WORK AHEAD.

FUNDS FOR KHILAFAT WORKERS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

Third Hedjaz Delegation has left. In addition to meeting with expenses of Delegation we have put at their disposal funds that would be sufficient to land them safely in Holy Hedjaz. We have to send them more very early so that they may have no worries in financial matters. All Provincial and District Khilafat Committees as also all Muslims individually are requested to send in their collections of Khilafat Purse by 31st October without fail to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. Of course collections will have to be organized on more solid basis so that by the end of December there should be sufficient funds for carrying on our normal duties which include such noble causes as supporting and educating Moplah children, establishing primary and technical education in every locality.

I would be leaving Bombay in the first week of November with Mr. Syed Zakir Ali and staff for Cawnpore and U. P. so that proper arrangements could be made for holding the Annual Khilafat Conference at Cawnpore. Khilafat workers have to work hard now and Provincial Committees must reorganize district and subordinate committees.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

In the share market jutes were irregular, but closed rather steadier above opening prices. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—5 per cent Loan 1925 96, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 105/8.

Banks:—Imperial 364.

Railways:—Arrakan Light Railway 85.

Cottons:—Kesoram 2/12.

Jutes:—Anglo India 420, Barnagore 148/8, Birla 7/6, Budge Budge 405, Champdany 184, Cheviot 211/8, Clive 38/6, Dalhousie 372/8, Fort William 327, Howrah 38/2, Hukumchand ord 10/2, pref 73, Kamarhatty 535, Kankinarrah 435, Kinnison 490, Lansdowne 269, Lawrence 605, Lothian 330, Nuddea 51, Presidency 7, Reliance 61/8, Waverley 7/8.

Coals:—Aldih 33, Bhalgora 8/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/12, Burrakur 22/8, Deoli 18, Ghusick and Muslia 12/4, Jainty Central 4/4, Kosoonda and Nyadee 14/8, Nazira 14, New Beerbhoom 27/4, Patmohna 1/2, Raneegunge 37/4, Standard 51, Engineering Marshall and Co 3/2, Thornycroft As. 13.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 4/6, Burma Finance and Mining 5/8, Madan Theatres 2/6, Alpha General Insurance 2 discount, Titaghur Paper 3/4, Mathurapore Zemindary As. 7.

Tea Companies:—Atal 14/8, Bishnauth 32/4, Dessai and Parbuttia 437/8, Dufflaghur 15/12, East India 23/8, Gohpur 10/4, Hasimara 41/8, Hapjan Parbut 2/13, Hattikhira 26/8, Jutlibari 17/12, Kalinugger and Khoreel 150, New Purupba 12/2, Orang 11/4, Teen Ali 19/14, Tengpani 20, Tezpore 12/4, Tukvar 30/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling six and seven-thirty-seconds pence.—A. P.

INTER-COMMUNAL ROMANCE.

HIGH COURT JUDGE ENGAGED.

The "Sunday Times" learns of the engagement of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh to Miss Rewa Gupta, the daughter of Mr. S. C. Gupta, Secretary of the Legislative Assembly. The date of the marriage has not yet been settled. The engagement is the result of an inter-communal romance, Mr. Dalip Singh being a Christian and Miss Gupta a Hindu. This is the fourth such romance of the Punjab. Mr. Dalip Singh until his elevation to the bench a few days ago was one of the ablest members of the Bar. Miss Gupta is an equally gifted young lady, who enjoyed in Simla a great social popularity.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

Sub-Inspector Vanjara of the Crimes Department put up Manchand Hukamchand and Surajdeo Narayan before Mr. H. P H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of cheating and attempt to cheat and abetment, and applied for remand.

In the remand application it was alleged that one Juma Hussein informed the police on the 23rd instant that a person representing himself as the servant of the firm of Kasturchand Motichand came to him with a telegram calling upon the complainant to pay Rs. 5,000 to the bearer. The telegram further stated the branch of Kasturchand Motichand's firm at Cawnpore had paid Rs. 5,000 to the Cawnpore branch of the complainant's firm. The complainant also received another telegram to the same effect purported to have been sent by the complainant's branch at Cawnpore. But as the complainant's branch at Cawnpore was closed some months back, the complainant grew suspicious and communicated to the police. As a result of this information the police kept two police constables in plain clothes to watch the firm of Kasturchand Motichand. It was then found out that the accused were running a bogus firm and probably the telegrams emanating from Cawnpore must have been from the accused's accomplices. As the police inquiries were still incomplete, the accused were remanded into police custody for a period of ten days.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

Mr. Joaquim Joseph Athaide, the President of the Indian Seamen's Union, against whom a complaint of forgery and criminal breach of trust had been filed by Patricio D'Sa a few days ago in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, has filed a complaint before the same Magistrate against J. A. Barreto and 11 others charging them with defamation of character and abetment.

Mr. Athaide said in his complaint that as the President of the Indian Seamen's Union he had convened the annual general meeting of the Union on the 31st instant. On Tuesday, it is alleged, a handbill over the signatures of the accused was broadcasted principally in Cavel and Chira Bazaar, in which grossly defamatory statements were made about Mr. Athaide. The handbill 'inter-alia' is alleged to have stated as a fact that Mr. Athaide had misappropriated Rs. 16,000 of the Union.

Mr. Athaide further alleged that there is bad blood in the Union and he submits that the defamatory handbill is a part of the propaganda of vilification and harassment started against him by some discontented members in the Union.

Mr. P. Godinho presented the application to the Magistrate who ordered that summonses be issued against the accused.

A FATAL FALL.

Bala Keshav (32), a Hindu, residing at Haji Kassum's Chawl, Ghorupdeo, was suffering from epileptic fits for the last 12 years and was unable to do any work. On Tuesday at about 9 a.m. he was standing on a stool in his verandah to pluck a Tulsi plant from an earthen pot, when he lost his balance and fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had sustained fracture of the skull. He died the same night. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CHITRAKUT MAHANT'S FREE MEDICINE.

The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, write:—

The effects of the above said medicine administered under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Matunga Residents' Association on the 1st instant at Bombay being almost satisfactory so far as the written reports have been received from those who took it, the Committee have undertaken arrangements for giving the same medicine again on Kartik Sud 15th (full moon), dated 31st October, 1925, at the plots near the King's Circle, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway), so as to enable other people to take advantage of it. Those suffering from the asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc., and desiring to take the medicine are required to go themselves to the above place on the 31st instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) taking with them Khir (pudding) prepared by putting ½ tola of old rice in 10 tolas of cow's milk without adding sugar. They should also keep with them some bedding and pot for water as they shall have to pass the night there. The medicine after being exposed in moonlight for about 6 hours is to be taken at about three in the morning on the spot. It will be given free to men of either sex without distinctin of caste or creed.

CO-OPERATION IN EAST KHANDESH.

YEAR'S PROGRESS IN PAROLA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

With the approval of the Central Co-operative Bank for the district and in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, a branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was opened at Parola in the East Khandesh district in October, 1924. The first general meeting or co-operative societies affiliated to the branch was held at the local Urdu School building on Monday the 12th October, under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji of Broach, the Divisional Hon: Organizer of Co-operative Societies in Gujarat. The meeting was attended by about three hundred representatives of co-operative societies among whom were Rao Bahadur S.D. Garud of Dhulia and Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Assistant Registrar, Khandesh. There was arranged in the same building a small exhibition of the manufactured articles of the local weavers' society which was useful in securing for the society orders for goods from members of agricultural societies who had come to attend the meeting. The Agent of the branch presented reports of the work done by the Advisory Committee associated with the Branch and of the progress achieved by the Branch in its first year of working. The number of societies affiliated to the Branch which was 32 when it was opened had increased to 48, and of the new societies no less than 14 were brought into being through the efforts of some of the energetic members of the Advisory Committee. Maximum credits aggregating to nearly three and a half lakhs were granted to 20 of the older Societies and it was interesting to find that about thirty thousand rupees were advanced in kind, that is, in the form of manure and seeds. Thirty-five of the societies had opened current accounts with the branch and about half of the societies utilized these accounts by issuing cheques in favour of members for loans granted to them. The number of such cheques issued during the year was over a thousand and from this it was evident that the societies were being gradually educated in the use of modern banking methods. On the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, arrangements were made for the supply of pure and approved varieties of cotton seed to members of societies and nearly 500 *khandies* were supplied of which about 70 khandies were of N. R, seed approved by the Agricultural Department. The sale of seed was facilitated by the arrangements made with the Parola Co-operative Cotton Manufacturing Society, the ginning factory owned by which commenced work during the ear. Apart from the benefit derived from the use of pure and unadulterated seed, the gain from the difference in prices secured by the members was computed at about Rs. 25 per khandie. One of the enterprising affiliated societies arranged to organize a seed store of its own with the assistance of the Branch. Owing to the scarcity of farm yard manure and the consequent rise in its cost, the Agricultural Department were promoting the use of cake manures for the cotton and groundnut crops, and at the instance of the local Agricultural Overseer the branch supplied to societies castor oil-cake manure worth Rs. 4,000. Another propagandist activity undertaken, on the suggestion of the Advisory Committee, was the holding of ploughing demonstrations at three centres. The supply of improved implements was also organized, 10 iron ploughs and two mots having been sold during the year. It was intended to attach to the branch a store for the supply to members of societies of miscellaneous agricultural requisites, tools and minor implements. With the opening of the branch and the rise in the number of societies it was found necessary to provide for the training of societies and office-bearers and to arrange for a wider diffusion of the main principles of working among ordinary members of societies. The Advisory Committee of the Branch was successful in inducing the Jaigaon Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute to undertake this necessary work and three members' training class and one secretaries' class had been held during the year. The cotton manufacturing society had incurred a loss in its first year of working but the weavers' society had done so well that it led to the formation of a second society in the town for Mahomedan weavers. Both the societies had secured financial assistance from the branch, small amounts having been sanctioned on the security of their general assets and much larger amounts secured against manufactured articles to be kept in possession of the branch. Through the medium of the branch the societies were getting into touch with the consumers of their goods, namely, local agriculturists and a scheme was adumbrated by the Advisory Committee to arrange for sales to agriculturists through village credit societies. If this scheme succeeded, it was hoped that Parola, which was a weaving centre of some importance with 4000 working hand-looms, would have a network of weavers' co-operative societies guided and supervised by a union of their own.

WEAVERS AND CONSUMERS.

After the presentation of this survey of work and the election of members of the new Advisory Committee some general discussion ensued on the subjects of seed stores and the scheme of bringing the weavers as producers into touch with the consumers of their manufactured articles who were members of agricultural societies. Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud commended the latter proposal, and as regards the former suggested that while local seed stores might be opened by societies at their cost and risk with the assistance of the branch, a central store should certainly be established at Parola.

Rao Bahadur Malji, in winding up the proceedings, emphasised that the eyes of all interested in agricultural organization in Khandesh were directed towards their venture and that on its success depended very largely the further progress of agricultural co-operation not only in the Taluka but even in the whole of the Khandesh division. Rao Bahadur Malji gave an idea of the success achieved by a co-operative ginning factory in his own district in the very first year of its working and drew the lesson that united effort and a persistent devotion to the cause would take them out of their difficulties in Parola. From what he had heard previously and now saw with his own eyes he was very sanguine about the future of the co-operative movement in Khandesh, especially as the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments local workers and the financing institution were working in close collaboration. It was only very recently that Khandesh had an independent divisional branch of the Central Co-operative Institute for propaganda and education and he was confident that this too, under Rao Bahadur Garud's guidance, would play no mean part in the economic organization of the people. He was pleased at the progress shown by societies in the Taluka and at the work done by the Branch and wished that despite the poor season they were passing through equally good results would be achieved next year.

COPARTNERSHIP HOUSING SOCIETIES.

CONDITIONS OF OCCUPANCY.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, has issued the following circular dated 12th October, 1925, to the Co-operative Housing Societies:—

At the time of the Conference of Housing Societies, a Committee was appointed to determine the conditions on which occupancy in a co-partnership society should be held, and the Committee has made the following recommendations:—

(1) Ordinarily a tenant shall have liberty to terminate his tenancy on giving notice of such period as may be determined by the regulations of the society. Such period shall not exceed six months.

(2) It is very desirable that every tenant shoud hold such capital in the society as shall not be less than one-fourth the cost of the tenement occupied by him. If any tenant member be unable to pay his contribution mentioned above before occupying the tenement, he may be allowed, by the Managing Committee to enter the premises as a tenant on his paying at least a third of such amount immediately and executing an agreement to pay the balance within a stated period not exceeding 5 years. In the latter case, the tenant shall be bound to stay on the premises for the period of agreement.

(3) When a tenant has paid his full contribution, he shall be at liberty to leave the premises on giving notice as prescribed by the regulations.

(4) When the tenant leaves, the society shall not be bound to return his share of the capital to him. He shall only be entitled to a dividend, if it is declared.

(5) The option to terminate a tendency by giving notice shall not be available to a tenant member who has agreed to occupy for a stated period.

(6) Losses caused by vacancies shall be borne by the society and not by the tenant vacating unless otherwise agreed between the parties.

(7) In the event of a tenement falling vacant, it shall be offered to a member who has or undertakes to continue the requisite capital. If no such member is forthcoming the tenement may be offered to any non-member who deposits such amount with the society as he would have had to contribute as capital if he were a member. If no person willing to make the deposit be forthcoming, the vacancy may be offered to any person ready to pay the highest rent for the tenement.

2. The Registrar is glad to find that this Committee has recognised the principle underlying organisation of Housing Societies on the co-partnership model, namely that the occupant is not merely a tenant, but also a owner and that he has the rights and responsibilities of both. The Committee has, therefore, rightly recommended that every tenant should have a definite stake in the capital of the society. It has also recommended that the tenant should have the right to terminate his tenancy under certain conditions, and that the loss, if any, which the society may have to suffer on that account should fall on all the share-holders and not necessarily on any individual. The Committee has further recommended that when a tenant leaves the society, he should not have the right to have all his share capital refunded to him and thereby allowed to escape his share of the loss, if any, that may occur owing to his leaving the society.

3. The Registrar generally approves of these recommendations and he would like to bring them to the notice of all housing societies. He would, however, like to reiterate what was mentioned in the previous circular that any rights or responsibilities which the societies or any of its members may have assumed under its present bye-laws and agreements will continue to exist unless such bye-laws and agreements are modified and receive the approval of the Registrar.

THE RANGABODHECHHUS.

"SANSHAYA KALLOL"

As our advertisement columns show, the Rangaboddhechhu Sangit Natak Samaj will stage "Sanshaya Kallol" on Sunday afternoon, at the Elphinstone Theatre. Mr. Rajaram Morarji will, at the invitation of several friends, act the part of the hero, Ashwinshet.

EDMUND STINNES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Berlin.—It is now disclosed that Edmund Stinnes has secretly left for the United States where he intends to settle and start life afresh. He has left his business at Berlin in the hands of his wife and friends who must now take charge of the Agn Motor Company.—Reuter's Special.

FLUSHING OF GULLIES.

INADEQUATE ATTENTION OF HEALTH DEPT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Secretary, dated the 24th October, 1925, from Mr. K. D. Umrigar stating that for some time past the Health Department had not paid attention towards the flushing of "gullies" in the city; that some of the gullies in the Forjett Street, Tardeo and Byculla localities were in a bad condition and required to be flushed regularly at least thrice a week, that on account of the gullies not being properly flushed and the roads not watered the city was constantly subjected to malarial and malignant malarial fevers which, according to certain prominent doctors, are prevalent in Bombay on a larger scale this year. Requesting that this matter may be placed before the Standing Committee and the Corporation at an early date and expressing a hope that it will receive the immediate attention of the department concerned.

After some discussion the matter was sent to the Corporation for disposal.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE HANDICAP RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The race for the Cambridgeshire Handicap resulted as follows:—

Masked Marvel	First
Pons Asinorum	Second
Blue Pete	Third.—Reuter.

In the Cambridgeshire Handicap Pons Asinorum was ridden by Wragg, B.D.A. by D. Morris, Page Three by Marshall and Creolian by Sirett. Arcade, Statheros and Sherwood Star did not run. Le Mantouan ridden by A. Burns was an additional runner. Otherwise runners were identical with the probables.

The starting prices were 100 to 8 against Masked Marvel, 100 to 8 against Pons Asinorum and 100 to 8 against Blue Pete. Twenty-four ran. Won by a length. Half length separated the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

Brighter London made play from Masked Marvel, Tonton, Mademoiselle M., Blue Pete, Pons Asinorum, Twelve Pointer, Sunderland and Verdict for half a mile when Masked Marvel headed Brighter London, the pair being pursued by Dawson City, Twelve Pointer, Blue Pete and Pons Asinorum. At the bushes Pons Asinorum improved its position and took a second place at Abingdon Bottom, but swerved and failed to get on terms with Masked Marvel who won a fine race. Coram was fourth, Favourite Twelve Pointer was ninth. Time was one minute 53 seconds.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The following alterations in the Cambridgeshire probables are announced:—Masked Marvel (McLachlan), Jarvie (H. Leach), Paddy (Fox), BDA (—), Conquistador (T. Weston), Blue Pete (Kirby), Sunderland (K. Robertson), Statheros (Winder).

Omit: Stolen Fruit, Sansovino, Diophon, Reine Lumiere, Sir Kenneth, Tranquillete, Blanc Mange and Purple Shade.

Add: Sherwood Starr (—) and Donzelon (B. Lynch).

The following is the latest Cambridgeshire betting:—11/2 against Twelve Pointer, 8/1 Conquistador, 9/1 Verdict, 13/1 Pons Asinorum, 15/1 Blue Pete, 100/6 Coram, 20/1 Creolian, 28/1 Paddy and Brighter London, 30/1 Valdore and Dumas, 45/1 Mother's Son, 50/1 Tonton and Dawson City and Jarvie, 66/1 Arcade and Page Three, taken and offered, 66/1 L'Aiglon, offered.—Reuter.

"HERALD" VAN STEALING CASE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The dock at the Mansion House presented a picturesque appearance to-day when proceedings were resumed in connection with the stealing of the "Daily Herald" Three of the four accused were attired in black shirts; one wore breeches, gaiters, Sam Browne belt and monocle. Margerison was discharged and cautioned after evidence had been given that he had bragged about participating in an incident though he was not actually present. A representative of the National Fascisti intervened and denied the organisation's knowledge of and consent to the "foolish escapade." Mr. Evans representing the Public Prosecutor put in a statement signed by three defendants, James, Bishop and Herbert, declaring that they merely intended to delay the distribution of the paper because it was publishing disloyal matter. James signed as Battalion Commander, Bishop as Ensign and Herbert as Warrant Officer. Mr. Evans described the attacks on private property as intolerable and said the police had recently visited their headquarters and found documents referring to "operations orders by the Commandant of Fascisti and guards of battalion which consisted of twenty men." The case was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, president elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress who is delivering a course of lectures in Lahore will shortly proceed to Peshawar where she intends to stay for a few days.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das will leave Calcutta for Delhi on Friday next.—A. P.

Mr. A. G. Hoif and Major Bott left "Belvedere" Calcutta, on Tuesday.

Sir Frederick Whyte ex-President of the Assembly arrived at Lucknow and is staying at Government House, Lucknow.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 28th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19·48	19·65 17		
LIVERPOOL	10·35	10·43 +8	10.47	+.12

Sewni & Khandi—Closed. Colaba—Closed.

Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS

INCOME TAX EXPERTS

have REMOVED their OFFICES from Mahabir Building, 75, Homji Street to 3rd Floor of No. 6, Sukhadwalla Building, Hornby Road, (above Messrs. Karanjia & Co. Ltd.,) entrance being in Ravelin Street.

Tel. No. 22560.

PRACTICAL CHROMOPATHY

Nature's plan of healing and preventing diseases with light and colours. An up-to-date work on Heliotherapy Re. 1/12.

ROY & CO.,

Homeopaths Princess Street, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired.

B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of "Specialised Banking" (C.A.I.B.); "Specialised Insurance" (A.Ch.I.I.); "Specialised Secretarial Work" (F.I.S.A.) and "General Commerce Courses" (C.E.T.D.), for which there is an unlimited field and "Specialised Accountancy" (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting over-crowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1925.

THE APPEAL OF DAMASCUS.

Yesterday we published a Reuter's cable from Paris which reported, on the authority of "Le Matin", that the latest telegrams from Syria were very disquieting and that Damascus, where order was far from re-established, had been abandoned by its population. The news was alarming; for only under the stress of a great calamity would a population of a city abandon it. Fearing the worst as we did, we confess we were not prepared for the shocking and blood-curdling news of the havoc wrought in that most ancient of all cities by French frightfulness. Massacres have taken place in the past and vandalism has been known to history but the shambles and ruins of Damascus are a witness to cold-blooded and deliberate brutality and vandalism such as will be difficult to parallel in the annals of imperialism. The shock of the news is so sudden that it is impossible to realise, in full measure, the enormity of the crime against humanity which France's agents in Syria have perpetrated, a crime which the present generation will find it difficult to forgive soon but which unborn generations will never forget. Reuter's cable from Cairo obviously gives only an inadequate picture of the agonising scene of carnage. Says the cable:

"The French made known that the bombardment will not cease till the rebel fire ceased. The bombardment lasted from Sunday night till Tuesday. Shells have destroyed the Chargour quarter and the Medan quarter, while part of the Hamidien bazaars and other places has also been destroyed by fire. The palace Azm, one of the finest monuments in the East, was very much damaged. Hundreds of victims are lying in the streets and probably at least 2,000 persons were buried beneath the demolished buildings."

Against whom was this bombardment directed by the French Dyer? Against women and children and the innocent section of the population along with the few so-called "insurgents". For, as is evident from messages published in the English papers, General Sarrail before bombardment omitted to follow the elementary law of nations whereby the consular body is informed and warning given for the evacuation of women and children. The omission was not accidental but deliberate, giving proof of the arrogant bestiality of the French military mind. For when a protest was made against the omission on behalf of the Consular body by its doyen, the German Consul, General Sarrail resented it by demanding his recall. This small incident supplies the key to the whole situation. General Sarrail has, by his cruel and repressive administration, sought to dragoon the Syrians into submitting to the unwelcome mandate—with the result that the whole of Syria has been seething with discontent. Though the Druses, who form a class by themselves, have been driven to arms to defend their freedom, the Syrians, as a whole have adopted peaceful methods of agitation and this fact makes the savagery of General Sarrail the more reprehensible. He had not even the excuse of military "necessity" to defy the laws of humanity and the provisions international code as he did. Reading between the lines of Reuter's cables it is clear that he had determined upon a devilish design of frightening the people of Damascus and bringing home to them the might of French Empire in Syria despite the victories of Druses much in the same way as Dyer sought to create an impression in Amritsar and beyond it. The population of the city were first provoked by the inhuman parading of the corpses of the "bandits" in the streets and when the feelings of the people naturally manifested themselves into a riot in one part of the city, reprisals were taken against the whole population in a manner that will keep alive the memory of French atrocities long after the excesses of the Huns in Belgium and France are forgotten. It remains to be seen what steps civilized Europe takes to denounce French frightfulness.

For the people of Asia Damascus must complete the process of awakening begun by Amritsar and Shanghai. The Arab Executive Committee which protest against the conduct of the French in Syria, has appealed to the whole Muslim world for the relief of the distress in Syria. We have no doubt the Muslims of the world will promptly respond to the call for help. But the appeal of Damascus is an appeal to the whole of Asia and not merely to the Muslim world. It is an appeal to all the subject and suppressed peoples of Asia to realise the immensity of common peril and the urgency of concerted measures to eradicate it. The peril is the economic-imperialism of Europe which holds most of Asia in fee. Damascus, like Amritsar and Shanghai, is a reminder to the peoples of Asia that in the eyes of the agents of this imperialism the lives of Asiatics are cheap. It is incredible that any city in Europe would be permitted to meet the fate of Damascus. Even if the incredible happened, the whole of outraged Europe would rise like one man to avenge the wrong. The sorrows of Damascus will evoke some expression of sympathy from Europe but it will soon find some way of easing its conscience by whitewashing the crime. But Asia cannot afford to be so pitilessly indifferent if only in its own interest. Unless we of Asia wait for another terrible warning in the shape of a second Damascus, we must bestir ourselves and realise that if the evil spirit of Prussianism, which has only changed its geographical location since the war, persists, we alone are responsible for the mistortune by our submission to political and economic slavery. Prussianism flourishes because we are content to be slaves. The evil will be exorcised only when we are free and stand before Europe as equals and no longer as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water or as cannon fodder. And India cannot individually be free until she makes common cause with the rest of Asia against the common peril. For, as the Deshbandhu realised, the freedom of other Asiatic countries is as necessary to India as her freedom is to theirs. As an earnest of this common endeavour for freedom, let India show her sympathy with the stricken people of Syria by raising a fund out of her poverty for the relief of the distress. We trust the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee will lose no time in taking the necessary lead in this matter.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

The actual conditions of art in India and the practical remedies necessary for their improvement are not evidently a favourite subject with those who find it more convenient to display their abstract enthusiasm and scholarly sympathy for Indian art. One of their fond illusions has been the claim that Indian art cannot prosper without the dominance of outside "authorities." The claim is sought to be justified by the belief or rather the fiction, formulated with added zeal recently, that students of art and those similarly interested have no existence in India. The attitude is revealed everytime that new proposals are made for the improvement of the present conditions. The scheme for the encouragement of Indian art prepared by the Prize of Delhi Committee marks a definite stage in the recognition in India of the importance and value of Indian art. It is equally important as a test for those outside the country who have been proclaiming their friendship for Indian art. Their response will be an instructive comment on their interest. The scheme outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee aims at the prevention of the wastage of the nation's awakening interest in art. It is meant to ensure an approximate stability of aim in art instruction. Popular attention, which has hitherto been mainly usurped by the events and comments from abroad, will be directed towards the realities nearer home. There is evidently no end to platitudes about the lack of interest in Indian art. But there have been few, very few indeed, who have undertaken to provide facilities for instruction and employment necessary for the permanent interest in and revival of Indian art. The Government of Bombay have been directly or indirectly associated with the proposals which were first made by Sir George Lloyd at the Wembley Conference on Indian Art. They have been known to be symathetic towards the scheme prepared by the Prize of Delhi Committee. But their sympathy will have little value if they miss the opportunity offered by the scheme which envisages the provision of adequate facilities for instruction and employment as the essential preliminary. It is for them to give the lead to the country. Any tinkering with the proposals outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee will, however, deprive them of the initiative which it is at present their privilege to take. The proposals cannot be made the object of philosophic doubts by irresponsible officials. Nor can they await the pleasure of those whose interest in schemes for popular advancement usually assume the form of petty obstacles.

Notes of the Day.

China's Claim,

The Tariff Conference opened at Peking on Monday. The Chinese representatives demanded tariff autonomy, while the delegates of the eight Powers who are signatories to the Washington Treaties and also of Spain and Scandinavia replied with complimentary speeches. So far as China is concerned the issue is clear. She demands and is determined to obtain full tariff autonomy forthwith. Without such autonomy and the removal of extra-territoriality she can never expect to realise her national aspirations. Extra-territoriality and the tariff treaties were imposed on her by the Foreign Powers in order to further their aims of predatory capitalism as a result of the infamous Opium War which also forced on her the deadly drug. At the Washington Conference the Powers, realising the growth of Chinese opposition to their unholy privileges, declared that they were "prepared to relinquish extra-territorial rights when satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant." Mr. Chamberlain took up the same stupid position in a recent speech and at the Conference which is now being held in Peking the representatives of the Powers, as is clear from the speech of the Japanese delegate, will seek to thwart China's claim in accordance with the Washington declaration the clear meaning of which is that the restoration of full sovereignty to China should be postponed for several decades. How hypocritical is the solicitude of the Powers for "improvements" in China is revealed by their attitude of starving a progressive administration, like that of Canton, by the simple expedient of refusing to recognise it and consequently withholding from it its share of the Customs which are under their control. Recent events in China, however, have emphasised the need for prompt action to place that country on a basis of absolute equality. Public opinion in the U. S. has been urging the American Government to take a position of vigorous leadership in the Peking Conference and to proceed independently if the Powers do not move in the right direction with all promptness. Such action is urged both on the ground of righteousness of China's claim and on that of expediency. For, if the wishes of the Chinese are not realised, foreigners will find it difficult to carry on any trade in China. Unless, therefore, the Powers are determined to uphold their unjust privileges by bloodshed, the Peking Conference will have, in the interests of their own merchants, to secure to China full tariff autonomy at once.

The Wrong Way.

We fully sympathise with the motive which inspired Messrs. Satve and Bole in demanding special representation for the working classes on the Improvement Committee. The Council, which as a result of Swarajist abstention, gave double representation to capitalist bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners' Association, could not with any pretence to consistency withhold a similar privilege from Labour and Mr. Grantham's objection on the ground of the present unorganised state of Labour could well be met, as the Government have decided to meet it, by nomination. But we oppose such special representation of Labour on the same ground as we have opposed the representation of capitalistic institutions. Labour is entitled to have its voice and influence felt in the Improvement Committee as in every sphere of municipal administration. But the right and democratic way to secure this is through the extension of the municipal franchise. Messrs. Surve and Bole should concentrate their efforts towards securing the municipal vote for the majority of Bombay's voteless workers.

Belated Appreciation,

An item on the agenda of the next meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombai is one relating to the salary of the Registrar. Under the ante-diluvian regulations of the University the appointment of the Registrar is not a full time one and the salary is fixed at Rs. 400 per month. The arrangement was suitable for the early days of the University when all the incumbents of this office were working as Professors at some college and devoted only a part of their time to the duties of Registrar. Mr. F. M. Dastur, the present Registrar, when he was first appointed to the post in 1902, was also a Professor at the Elphinstone College and continued to be Professor till he retired from Government service in the year 1913. Ever since his retirement Mr. Dastur has been working as a full time Registrar though the regulations provide only for a half-time Registrar, because the work of a University of the status and magnitude of Bombay University cannot be carried out except by a full-time Registrar. So satisfactorily has he discharged his duties that after his first appointment so far back as in 1902 he has been reappointed time after time. Yet throughout these twenty-three years of unbroken service he has accepted a paltry salary of Rs. 400 because he has regarded his work as a labour of love. Under his guidance the administrative machinery of the University has worked more smoothly and efficiently than that of any other University in the country. This fact has naturally made it the more difficult for the Syndicate to allow the present state of things to continue and to take the hard work from Mr. Dastur that he does without giving him adequate remuneration. It has, therefore, decided to recommend to the Senate to give him a salary of Rs. 1,000 as from the beginning of this year. The recommendation of the Syndicate we have no doubt will be readily accepted by the Senate as it will be welcomed by the public who realise that even this belated increase in his salary will not be an adequate return for the invaluable service to the Presidency which he has rendered through the University.

The Social Service League.

The Social Service League of Bombay has during the fourteen years of existence won the reputation of being one of the leading institutions of the kind in India. Its report of work done in the year 1924 is a fine record of useful service silently rendered to the city. The League now maintains nine night schools one textile school, three reading-rooms, five standing libraries, 37 travelling libraries, two medical dispensaries and 44 Co-operative Societies. Besides the Head Office it has three centres of work, the Bombay Working Men's Institute, the Parel Settlement and the Madanpura Settlement, each carrying on activities suited to the needs of the locality in which it is situated, the last serving the poorer Mahomedan classes. The women's branch of the League is doing good work at Parel among poor women, conducting a sewing class and another in home nursing and first aid. Besides all this the League is carrying on incessant propaganda through lectures, magic lantern demonstrations and through its organs the "Social Service Quarterly" and the Marathi monthly, the "Samaj Sevak." We have mentioned only some of the principal activities of the League: even the bare enumeration of all may fill nearly a whole column. By no means the least service to the credit of the League is that it has impressed upon the citizens of Bombay the urgent need of organised social service and has pointed out the way in which such service may be rendered. There is one activity, however, which has been figuring of late less and less in the reports of the League. That is anti-liquor propaganda directed towards early Prohibition. The League, being well-organised and having won the confidence of the public, the Government and the Corporation, is in a better position to carry on such propaganda than most other institutions. We do not knw whether it is want of funds that prevents the League from carrying on such work. We notice that owing to financial stringency the League's Homoeopathic Dispensary has had to be discontinued. Evidently the financial position of the League is not what it should be. The Report appeals to the public for more generous support and especially for a sum of Rs. 25,000 which is urgently wanted. We trust the public of Bombay will mark its appreciation of the manifold services of the League with a speedy and generous response to the appeal.

(Continued from Column 6.)

perts have not been met at all and the Corporation has been led to adopt it on mere theoretical considerations ignoring the risks that are anticipated. The arguments advanced by the Executive in favour of the scheme are so very flimsy that I do not wish to encroach upon your valuable space by enumerating them, but would content myself by mentioning only one of them, viz., their contention that the population of the City will in a few years increase to 26 lakhs. This increase may or may not take place in a century. I therefore earnestly hope that before according their sanction to the Antop Hill scheme Government will be pleased to give an opportunity to all those who hold definite views in the matter to express them and take all 'pros and cons' into consideration and then decide the matter.—Yours, etc.

ACCACIO G. VIEGAS.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

ANTOP HILL SCHEME.

NEED FOR RECONSIDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is seldom that I write to the Press, but the question of a properly conceived drainage scheme for the northern part of the Island is so very vitally important, and a recent vote of the Corporation on the subject seems to me to be so fraught with dire consequences to the City, its harbour and the neighbourhood that I am impelled to request the hospitality of your columns. I feel deeply that the question is one of life and death to the City and therefore appeal to the public and to Government as the ultimate guardians of public interests to take steps while yet there is time to avert the threatened disaster.

In 1910 the Drainage Engineer prepared a scheme for the sewerage of the North of the Island, the sewage was to be pumped from Dadar to Love Grove. The Corporation approved of this scheme as outlined and asked the Commissioner to consult Mr. Midgley Taylor regarding the machinery and the screening and other arrangements necessary at the proposed Pumping Station for the North of the Island. In 1914 the Commissioner forwarded revised plans and estimates for the main Trunk Sewer from Sion Fort to the proposed Pumping Station at Dadar and reported that a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 had been provided in the Budget for the work. The scheme secured the general approval of the Corporation and work on a part of the Trunk Sewer was undertaken. Moreover the Corporation decided to extend the Love Grove Outfall into the deep sea to about three-quarters of a mile. This set the stamp of approval of the Corporation on the location of the sewage outfall there. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was provided for the extension. Tenders were invited for the work and Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Co., tendered for the work at a somewhat higher figure than the official estimate. The Executive Engineer, however, undertook to complete the work departmentally at a lower cost within a year and more satisfactorily. The whole amount was spent, but only half the work was finished. Another Rs. 25 lakhs are now estimated for the completion of the work. Had Messrs. Lowther Kidd and Co.'s tender been accepted the whole work would have been finished by the year 1914 and all the troubles we are experiencing would not have arisen. The North of the Island would have been sewered long ere this. The people of that part would not be living for the last 11 years in the midst of dirt, squalor, filth and sewage and those living in the highly over-crowded South would not have been compelled to continue so live in their congested surroundings and breathe the tainted breath of their neighbours. In October, 1917, the Commissioner wrote to the Corporation that the Executive Engineer without modifying the scheme for the sewerage of the North of the Island already approved by the Corporation proposed to eliminate the pumping station at Dadar stating that the Executive Engineer considered that "the solution of the problem obviously lay in eliminating the Dadar Pumping Station and gravitating the whole of the sewage of the North of the Island to Love Grove, and this he had no hesitation in recommending as it possessed many innate and manifest advantages." The Executive Engineer went further and promised to submit "a separate report dealing with the new pumping and screening plant required at Love Grove." In November, 1917, the Drainage Committee resolved that the Commissioner should consult Mr. Midgley Taylor whether the Dadar Pumping Station could be done away with at any cost. In a report, dated the 31st May, 1918, Mr. Midgley Taylor agreed to the elimination of the Pumping Station. The Executive Engineer's firm and decided preference of Love Grove for the location of the sewage outfall of the entire City up to May, 1918, is thus abundantly clear and this preference was, I must emphasize, in complete agreement with the recommendations of every expert adviser the Bombay Municipality had consulted. They had all held that next to Colaba, Love Grove was inherently the best place for the Sewage Outfall of the City. In spite of this considered opinion the Executive Engineer instead of proceeding with the sanctioned work hatched a new huge, fantastic and expensive scheme of changing the system of the sewerage of the whole City and carrying the whole of the sewage to Antop Hill, turning a river of sewage effluent into the harbour, carrying the sludge to Deonar and converting it into manure. The Drainage Engineer of the Municipality, who has long experience of the drainage system of Bombay and Mr. Midgley Taylor who is the Corporation's expert adviser for the last 20 years, were totally ignored either in condemning the old scheme or proposing a new one in its stead and Mr. Watson was selected to advise on the scheme not because he was a drainage expert of great engineering skill but because, as the Commissioner said, "he had an exceptional practical experience in the construction and working of treatment plant in various parts of the world." I have nothing to say against Mr. Watson or any other expert having been consulted in the matter, but as the old scheme was proposed to be totally abandoned it was but right for the Executive to consult Mr. Midgley Taylor also in the matter in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing his views thereon. This was not done. There was a great difference of opinion between the Municipal and the Port Trust Engineers with regard to the necessity, the advisability and the innocuousness success of the scheme with the result that the opinion of the latter supported by their expert advisers was upheld by Government who rightly turned down the scheme. As both the Port Trust and Government were greatly inclined towards the prosecution of the Love Grove Deep Sea Outfall the Municipal Executive found out another way of carrying out their pet scheme by suggesting the alternative of draining the North of the Island to Kurla Creek. The serious objections raised by the Port Trust Engineers and their ex-

(Continued in Col. 5)

FRENCH FRIGHTFULNESS.

FOR HER MASTER

ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER'S RESOLVE

TO DEVOTE HER LIFE AND FORTUNE FOR GANDHIJI

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—Miss Madeleine Slade, the daughter of Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies, has left Paris for India.

She intends to devote the rest of her life and personal fortune in furthering the interests of Mr. Gandhi whom she describes as her Master.

Miss Madeleine spent one year in Paris studying Mr. Gandhi's theories in the closet association with Romain Roland, the French-Swiss Pacifist and one of the very fervent supporters of Mr. Gandhi in Europe. —Reuter's Special.

MAHATMAJI IN GHAT-KOPAR.

GHAT-KOPAR MUNICIPALITY TO PRESENT ADDRESS

GHAT-KOPAR, Oct. 28.

At a special meeting of the General Board of the Ghat-Kopar-Kirol municipality held this morning, Mr. Jasvantray Mehta's proposal to present a welcome address to Mahatma Gandhi, when he visits Ghat-Kopar, next December, was passed unanimously. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Chimanlal P. Shah, Manekial A. Mehta, Shivji C. Shah, Jasvantray G. Mehta and Dr. S. Bagwe was formed to draft the address and make the necessary arrangements for the same.

TROUBLE IN ACHIN.

TROOPS FIRE ON ACHINESE.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Batavia.—A trouble has broken out with the Achinese, following a recent attack by an Achinese on a military patrol. Captain Paris proceeded to the scene with four detachments which the Achinese attacked. The troops fired and killed twelve Achinese. One native soldier was killed and seven seriously injured, while Capt. Paris, a European seargent, also received slight injuries. The military commander of Achin is proceeding to the scene with four detachments.—Reuter.

(Achin is a State of about 7,36,000 people in the North-West of Sumatra, East Indies.)

STEEL COACHES FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ORDER IN NOTTINGHAM FIRM.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A Nottingham firm has been successful in a worldwide competition to supply 110 steel coaches each for the East Indian and the North Western Railways.—Reuter.

GREEKS REFRACTORY.

FIRE ON BULGARIAN FRONTIER POST

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Sofia.—It is officially announced that the Greeks this morning fired on the Bulgarian frontier post.—Reuter.

GREEK EVACUATION OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Athens.—The Greek reply to the Council of League of Nations states that the Greek evacuation of Bulgaria will commence tomorrow. The incident can now be regarded as closed.

All that remains is for the League to enquire into the responsibilities and claims of the two parties.—Reuter.

GREEKS SHELL PATROO.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Sofia.—A Greek rifle and machine gun fire is reported in the direction of Petritch this afternoon. Simultaneously a Greek artillery is alleged to have shelled the village of Patroo.—Reuter.

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE Oct. 26.

The Punjab Congress Committee has offered to help the Cawnpore Reception Committee with men and money and has placed the services of Dr. Satyapal and others at the disposal of the Committee The Congress camp ground is being cleared. The plans of the roads and quarters, etc., are complete.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM.

Shanghai.—The International Judicial Commission has adjourned 'sine die'.—Reuter.

JALLIANWALLAH IN DAMASCUS.

CITY IN RUINS.

THOUSANDS KILLED: 2,000 UNDER DEBRIS.

GENERAL SARRAIL'S BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

NO WARNING GIVEN TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

ARABS' APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Wanton and brutal French bombardment has been the cause of the ruin of the historic city of Damascus and of death of thousands of its citizens. As Reuter describes it "Hundreds of victims are lying in the streets and probably at least 2,000 persons were buried beneath the demolished building." The bombardment lasted from Sunday the 18th night till Tuesday the 20th instant.

"Riots which followed the action of the French in parading the corpses of bandits in the streets were the cause of 'terrible French retribution.'" Versions of the incidents which led to the frightful bombardment are conflicting. It is also stated that an attempt was made to kidnap General Sarrail who is responsible for the ghastly tragedy.

The English papers declare that General Sarrail before the bombardment omitted to follow the elementary law of nations, whereby the consular body is informed and a warning given for the evacuation of women and children.

The Arab Executive Committee, Jerusalem, has appealed to the whole Moslem world to subscribe for the relief of distress in Syria. The Committee protests against the conduct of the French authorities in Syria.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Cairo.—Varying reports from Damascus indicate that Damascus passed through a terrible ordeal on 18th and 20th October and it now bears the scars of the relentless measures taken to suppress the riots which followed the action of the French in parading corpses of bandits in the streets. A traveller from Damascus say that on the afternoon of 18th October a band of men headed by their Chief Hassan-el-Karreth penetrated into the Chagour quarter shouting "rise up, your brothers Druse are here" and attacked a police post and shot dead a French officer. The inhabitants of the quarter joined the insurgents and all advanced towards the Medan quarter where they joined the inhabitants. A hundred Frenchmen who were working with the Armenians in this quarter were caught between the insurgents and another body of rebels from the town and they died fighting bravely. Suddenly an aeroplane appeared on the scene and bombed the crowds. Tanks and armoured cars and other aeroplanes followed. All joined in spreading death among the rebels who fled in all directions from terrible retribution.

The Insurgents continued to fire on the public and military buildings Finally an artillery opened fire from the citadel on the rebel quarters. The French made known that the bombardment will not cease till the rebel fire ceased. The bombardment lasted from Sunday night till Tuesday. Shells have destroyed the Chargour quarter and the Medan quarter while a part of the Hamidien bazaars and other places has also been destroyed by fire. The Palace Azm, one of finest monuments in the East, was very much damaged. Hundreds of victims are lying in the streets and probably at least 2,000 persons were buried beneath the demolished buildings.

Apparently the Christians escaped. The French sent 2,000 soldiers to the Christian quarters which the insurgents did not attack directly.

The Damascus notables on the afternoon of 20th October presented themselves to the High Commissioner and undertook to fulfil all the French Government's requirements. Martial law has been declared and anyone found in possession of arms will be executed.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP GEN. SARRAIL.

Another version says that six organised bands are working around Damascus and the band which entered Damascus on 8th October was composed of 40 men only under Karrath. It intended to kidnap General Sarrail. The French bombarded the city to frighten the population whom they accused of connivance with the bands and having been informed by a letter of the date of General Sarrail's arrival at Damascus the rebels remained at Damascus till 20th October and only retired because their presence was taken as a pretext to bombard the city. It is alleged that the rebels did nothing reprehensible Karrath visited the Christian quarters tranquilising them by saying "you are our brothers."

It is also claimed that a large number of Moslems took refuge in the Christian quarters during the bombardment and they were well received.

Another version says that a band attacked Damascus to avenge themselves against the Armenians of the Medan Quarter who were alleged to have enrolled themselves in the French army. Generally the bands remains around Damascus and perhaps they were strengthened by men from Damascus whose houses had been destroyed and families killed.

Well-informed circles express the opinion that the theatre of operations will be shifted from Jebel-Druse to the Damascus region where the bands are being well-organised and are believed to be composed of thousands who are seeking revenge.—Reuter.

AGITATION GROWING.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—According to the Beirut correspondent of the "Temps" the situation has worsened during the past ten days around Damascus where the agitation is growing and brigandage is increasing. Repeated attempts were also made, in the Homshama area, to cut the railway lines. The correspondent adds that the French authorities admit that the available troops are insufficient, and they have, therefore, decided to appeal for reinforcements from France.

A message from Rabat states that two cavalry regiments have been despatched from Morocco to Syria.—Reuter.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

GERMAN CONSUL'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Paris.—The French uneasiness with regard to Damascus is shown by "Le Journal" asking whether it is true as the English papers declare that General Sarrail before the bombardment omitted to follow the elementary law of nations, whereby the consular body is informed and a warning given for the evacuation of women and children.

It is stated that the omission led to a protest by the consular body transmitted by its doyen, the German Consul, whose recall General Sarrail then demanded.—Reuter.

AUTHORITIES' ANXIETY FOR PEOPLE.

Cairo.—350 refugees from Damascus, mostly Christians, who have arrived at Alexandria on board the Messageries Maritimes steamer from Beirut, declare that the authorities are doing their utmost to prevent people leaving Syria.—Reuter.

ARAB EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Jerusalem.—The Arab Executive Committee has appealed to the whole Moslem world to subscribe for the relief of distress in Syria. The Committee protests against the conduct of the French authorities in Syria. —Reuter.

DR ANSARI'S IMPRESSIONS OF DAMASCUS.

Damascus, the scene of French frightfulness, in the capital of Syria. Its population is estimated at from 154,000 (35,000 Christian and Jews) to 225,000 (55,000 Christians and Jews). The city is situated on both banks of the Barada, on the right bank is all the older part of the city and a long suburb called El Meidan extending about a mile along the Hajj road. On the... left bank are the suburbs of El-Amara and El Salihia. The orchards, gardens, vineyards, and fields of Damascus are said to extend over a circuit of at least 60 miles. In the surrounding plain are one hundred and forty villages, occupied in all by about 50,000 persons (1000 Christians 2,000 Druises.) Dr. M. A. Ansari who recently visited Syria gives the following vivid description of Damascus in a letter to Maulana Mahomed Ali published in the "Comrade".

The approach to Damascus is very beautiful, the river Barada flowing on either side of the road among green foliage orchards and lawns is a sight not to be easily forgotten, especially after a hot and dusty journey ofer the arid plains and barren hills. I don't believe the story attributed to our Prophet to be true that he turned his footsteps back when he saw the beautiful green Maidan of Damascus, because he said, "as there was for man but one paradise, it should not be sought on earth." At any rate, it truly depicts the deep effect the first sight of Damascus produces on the mind of the onlooker.

OLDEST CITY IN WORLD.

It is claimed that Damascus is the oldest city in the world and was founded by Cain son of Adam, after he had killed his brother Abel whose grave is shown to this day on a hill near the city. However, historical evidence seems clear that it had a considerable history behind it when Memphis, Nineveh and Babylon were young. And in spite of thevicissitudes it has gone through it is still a flourishing town, when Memphis, Nineveh and Babylon have vanished in the dim past.

Since it was conquered by the Muslim Arabs after the battle of Yarmuk, it became the capital of the Omaiyid Khulafa and the great centre of Arab culture and learning until the Abbaside Khulafa changed their capital to Baghdad. Even after that it has always remained a signpost of the Arab civilisation, a fountainhead from which constant stream of light and learning has flown and where science and art, philosoph and literature have flourished in their fullest exuberance. In the twelfth century in the reigns of Nur-ud-Din and his famous General, Salahuddin Ayubi when it was the capital of the Saracen kingdom, it was the centre of operations against the Crusaders. In the thirteenth century in the time of the Sultan Biburs, who later became Sultan of Egypt, Damascust again became the capital and assumed great importance and inspite of the sack of the town by Halaku Khan in 1260, and Tamur Lung in 1401, and the burning of palaces, destruction of libraries and general massacre of the inhabitants, it possessed some of the rarest artistic and literary treasures. From early sixteenth century, when it was conquered by Selim I, Sultan of the Ottoman Turks, it remained in their possession until 1918 except for a few years when Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt had taken it by force.

Damascus consists of the old and the new parts. The new part of the town contains nothing very remarkable except some fine buildings left by the Turks. The most important of these are the Hedjaz Railway Station, the Military Headquarters, Government Secretariat, Jemal Pacha Street, the City Square and the Pillar with a model of Aya Sofia on top.

The old town and specially the Muslim quarters are the most interesting. The streets are narrow and long and mostly covered over, the projecting upper stories have latticed windows to provide an outlook on the streets for the ladies. The houses are typically Arab—their exterior is plain and unpretentious but their interior is elaborate and luxurious,—with fine courtyards where fountains are constantly playing and fruit trees and flower beds are laid out in excellent taste. The sitting-room, dining room, waiting-room, are all built in pure Arab style, formed of colonade with low divvans, the walls, niches, and roof all painted and decorated with suitable Arabic verses and texts from Quran.

PICTURESQUE SCENES IN BAZAARS.

The bazars of Damascus are deservedly famous, they are surpassed only by those in Stamboul. They are in roofed avenues, each devoted to some special trade or manufacture. The scenes are animated and picturesque beyond description; people of all grades of society from the field-labourer or *fellah*, the wood-cutter, the butcher, to the Druses, the noblemen, and the proud Sheikh, are seen jostling each other; people of all nationality Jew, Turk, Greek, Armenian and European are seen in the crowd speaking their different languages; vehicles of all sorts, the camel, the donkey, the two-hour victoria and the motor car, form a most incongruous mixture. The cries of the different vendors of articles are typically eastern, some very original and amusing. There is the silk-bazaar, the old-clothes bazaar, the saddlers' bazaar, the Fez-Bazaar, the cutlery bazaar, the silversmith-bazaar, the tobacco-bazaar and the shoe-bazaar. In these bazaars retail trade is carried on Khan As'ad Pasha is where wholesale trade is conducted.

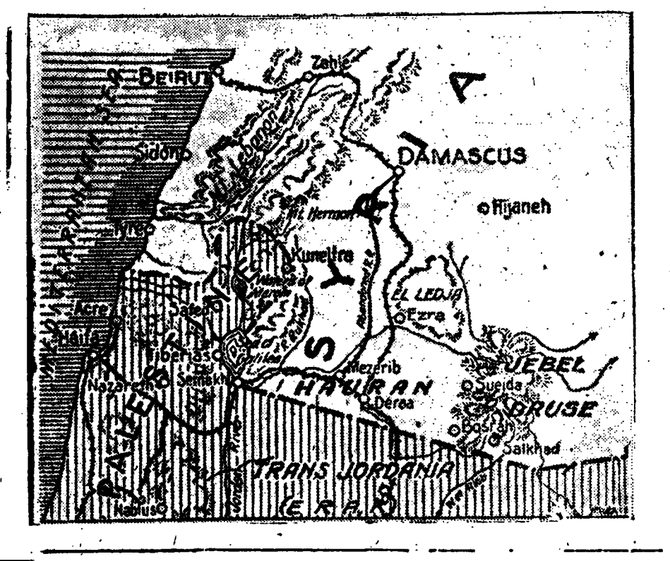
"The Jame-el-Amaviya" (the Great Mosque). The mosque exhibits three distinct styles of architecture, showing three periods in its history, i.e. the Temple of Jupiter (Greek), the Church of St. John (Byzantine) and the Jame-el-Amaviya (Arabic). Khalifa Walid spared no expense or pains in making it the most magnificent mosque unrivalled in its beauty and splendour. In the 11th century it was destroyed by fire; early in the 15th century it was ravaged by Taimur Lung and again fire damaged it towards the close of the 19th century. In spite of restorations these vicissitudes lost the splendour of the mosque but even to-day it is a structure of rare beauty.

On the east side of the courtyard under the colonnade, a large dark-coloured stone is shown on which the head of Hazrat Imam Hussain was said to have been placed, after it was brought from Kerbala. I kneeled down and kissed it reverently. The safe-room where the head was guarded and which was part of Yazid's house is situated behind the eastern colonnade.

A visit to the tomb of that great hero of the Crusades. Salahuddin Ayyubi and that of his patron, Nur-ud-Din, was made. We were shown the place from where the wreath was removed by Emir Faisal and given to Col. Lawrence, after his entry in Damascus in October 1918.

The Museum, situated near the great mosque, contains some old copies of Quran, fine specimen of the Arabic caligraphy and illuminated decorative workmanship, rare coins from the ancient times to the middle ages and some other precious relics, the sword of Abu'Ubaida-ben-el-Jarrah, the conqueror of Damascus, and the standard of Khalid-ben-Walid, that great Arab general who was given by the Prophet the title of "the sword of Allah" are also preserved here. Adjacent to the museum is the library of Midhat Pasha, housed in the dome of the tombs of the Sultan Bibure which contains several thousand volumes of manuscript books, some of them very rare and valuable.

There are a number of other beautiful mosques in Damascus. e.g. Jami'a-el Sonnieh, Jami'a-el-Darwish, Jami'-a-Bilal i-Habashi, behind which the house of Hazrat Bilal, the Prophet's Muazzin, is shown and Jami'a-el-Suleimania, with its seminary, orphanage and hostelry. The mosque and tomb of Mohayyuddin-el Arabi, is worth a visit also, as well as the house of Ananias, where there is a Latin Church and the city gate called Bab-el-Sagheer, where St. Paul was lowered in the basket to escape from the persecution of the Romans.



CONGRESS AND COUNCILS

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES TO RUN CANDIDATES

ANDHRA DEFINES "SWARAJ"

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MASULIPATAM, Oct. 26.

The Andhra Political Conference concluded its sitting last night after coming to momentous decisions. Sjt. Unnava Lakshmi Narayana, a veteran Swarajist leader moved the compromise resolution on Councils passed almost unanimously in the Subjects Committee suggesting that the Congress should issue a definite mandate empowering the Provincial Congress Committee to run candidates for the Legislatures and carrying on resistance from within by throwing out Budgets refusing Ministerships and nominated offices and places in nominated committees and boycotting official feasts and titles and resigning from the Legislatures when the All-India Congress Committe demands their resignations. Desoddharaka Nageswararao, Editor, "Andhrapatrika" seconded the resolution while Mr. Kaleswrao. President, Andra Swarajya Party, supported it.

Another resolution declaring that mass Civil Disobedience alone would lead to Swarajya and requesting the Cawnpore Congress to immediately organise unintermittent individual Civil Disobedience was moved by Mr. Gadicherla Harisarvothamrao a prominent Swarajist leader and supportel by Mr. Kaleswarao, President, Andhra Swarajya Party, in effective speeches. Mr. Gopalkrishniah another Swarajist stoutly opposed it, but the resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority of 60 against 18.

DEFINATION OF "SWARAJYA."

Next resolution requesting the Cawnpore Congress to define the word "Swaraiva" in the first article of the Congress constitution as complete independence free of all foreign control moved by Mr. Tirumalrao of Cocanada. This resolution was discussed at length by eighteen speakers all the finest oratory in Andhra being exhibited. It was passed by a majority of 42 against 26.

Resolutions protesting against the Anti-Indian legislation in Burma and the Anti-Asiatic Bill in South Africa and requesting the Congress to organise an Asiatic Federation and other resolutios supporting national education, khaddar, etc., and protesting against the U. S. A.'s ba on Mr. Saklatwalla were put from the chair and passed.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AT AKOLA.

AKOLA, Oct. 26.

Some trouble occurred here to-day when a party of Mohammedans armed with sticks are alleged to have attacked a Hindu furneral procession on the river bank. Three persons were seriously injured. On the arrival of the police the crowd dispersed. Some Mohammedans have been arrested.—A. P.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

FLOUTING OF PUBLIC OPINION.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S INTERVIEW.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" regarding his views on the Currency Commission.

Asked as to what he thought about the utility of such commissions from the Indian point of view, Mr. Jamnadas said that the enquiries on Indian currency and exchange had this fatality about them that they were instituted when the people of India did not want them; and they were either not instituted or came too late when the demand had emanated from the public. For instance, nobody wanted the Babington Smith Committee. It came too soon after the completion of the War and before the treaty of Versailles. Economic data had not yet crystallized after the catastrophe of the war, and it was premature to draw any permanent conclusions from the material then existing. The committee was in a sense forced upon the people of India. As against that, the Hilton Young Commission has come long after the persistent demands of the people. Another feature of these commissions and committees was that their personnel was settled without any reference to public opinion in India. The third unfortunate but inseparable incident of these Government enquiries re-Indian currency and exchange was that they were mixed up with matters which are more or less extraneous to the matter really at issue. For instance, the enquiries which took place in 1899 had nothing whatever to do with exchange and currency as such. We were on silver standard then. The mints being open to the free coinage of silver, the expansion or contraction of currency was automatic and, therefore, beyond any manipulation. Of course, it would have been right even at that stage to enquire whether India should change from the silver standard to the gold standard. But the enquiry did not proceed on any such basis. The only real reason for the Fowler Committee was to assist the Government of India with respect to their difficulties in the matter of remitting what are called the Home-charges. The price of silver was going down, and the Government of India had to find an increasing number of rupees every year for meeting their liabilities in England. Now, this cannot be called in any sense a currency difficulty or exchange difficulty. But the whole justification for the Fowler Committee's enquiries was the embarrassment of the Government of India in the matter of remittances. The real remedy for their difficulty, was the increase of taxation. But instead of honestly facing the real issue, they tried to approach it in an indirect manner, through the Fowler Committee enquiry. The result was unsatisfactory as it was bound to be. The people of India did not escape additional taxation; it was concealed under the manipulation of currency. In fact the poverty-stricken people of India had to pay more taxation in this concealed manner, and at the same time their money standard was tampered with to their incalculable and permanent disadvantage. The value of the rupee was artificially raised from 11 d. to 16d. And thus by a single stroke of the pen, all the existing silver in the country was depreciated by one-third of its original price; all taxation was similarly increased by 33 p.c. This was, in brief the real effect of the enquiries of the Fowler Committee.

Other incidental matters also are involved in these enquiries. For instance, the pressure which the British financial interests bring to bear on the India Office, and also the commercial interests of Manchester and Lancashire who want their goods to be sold cheaper in India than locally made articles. Owing to these reasons these committees have always aroused the greatest mistrust and suspicion in the minds of the Indian public. The Babington Smith Committee was also on a par with previous committees of enquiry. Its personnel was almost all foreign. Its object was practically determined in advance, and Indian interests were subordinated to the exigencies of British trade and commerce. The situation at the close of the war was extremely fluid, and as stated before, no final conclusions could have been drawn from the existing materials. Still, the temporary rise in the price of silver was taken advantage of, and an attempt was made artificially to raise the value of the rupee from 16d. to 24d. The same disaster followed. To make the rate effective, Reverse Councils were sold and colossal losses were inflicted on the sterling reserves belonging to India, which were built up laboriously after years of patient and honest effort. The subsequent fall in the price of silver showed how utterly mistaken the Babington Smith Committee was in its recommendations. But the Government did not flinch from the object they had in view viz. the forcing up of exchange. Reverse Councils having failed to attain the desired object, legislation was passed fixing the value of the rupee at 2s. gold in September 1920. This was a measure exactly similar to the closing of the mints in 1893. The parallel, is so thoroughly complete that except the blind and the perverse, none could mistake its significance. The closing of the mints in 1893 raised the value of the rupee from 11d. to 16d. The fictitious ratio of 2s. gold to the rupee resulted in forcing the value of the rupee from 16d. to 18d. The extreme monetary stringency which was felt between 1893 and 1898 has been also felt between 1920 and 1925. Trade depression, innumerable insolvencies, high rate of interest, industrial slump and widespread unemployment were as conspicuous in 1893 as they are now. It will thus be seen how the real economic interests of India were relegated to a secondary place on both occasions. In 1893, it was the advantage in foreign remittances that Government were seeking by raising the value of the rupee while in 1925, it is the same profits in remittances which are taken as a justifying cause for the higher exchange. Of course the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett has trotted out the stability of prices as one of his principal aims in forcing up the exchange. But no one has been impressed by that clever dodge. It is notorious how, the Babington Smith Committee, whose terms of reference did not include the question of prices, had to rely upon the stabilisation of prices for justifying its recommendations. The real terms of reference were blown to the winds, and the revolutionary change in our money standard was recommended on grounds which had nothing to do with the exchange problem as such. In every civilized country, the money-standard is regarded as sacred and inviolate as the laws of the land. Immense economic interests are built up round an existing monetary standard. The whole economic life of a country is adjusted on the monetary standard established by law. And nothing but the most compelling necessity arising from the working of the system itself can justify Government in altering the standard so fixed by law.

SPHINX-LIKE ATTITUDE.

Anybody who examines the prices of silver during the last 4 or 5 years will be struck by the fact that if Government had ever really cared for the legally established money standard, they would never have ventured to force the exchange to 18d. as they have done. In spite of the fictitious ratio on the statute book right upto October 1924, the actual ratio of the exchange on the market was within 16d. And October 1924, was the right time for the Government to restore that ratio on the statute book, which they had so rudely disturbed since 1920 and earlier in flagrant disregard of the interests of the teeming masses of the country. The country had pressed for a Commission of Enquiry at that time. In fact, throughout the year 1924 that was the one uniform demand made by Indian commercial bodies and public men. Other countries were reverting to gold standard, such as Sweden and South Africa; and England was also insistently demanding the restoration of the gold standard. But the Government of India sat like a Sphinx. It was only after the exchange was allowed or rather forced to go upto 1s. 6d. and Government felt sure that they could maintain it at that rate that they agreed to the appointment of this Young Commission And that, too, after eight months during which time they took all the necessary steps for maintaining it at that level.

OUTRAGE ON PUBLIC OPINION.

"Even now," continued Mr. Mehta, "Government have proceeded to work in characteristic fashion. It will be remembered that the resolution which the Assembly adopted in January 1925 demanded that the Commission should have an Indian majority and an Indian chairman, and that the enquiry should be instituted at once. In all these three demands, Government have defied the Assembly. The Commission was appointed nearly 8 months after the resolution of the Assembly. The chairman is not an Indian, and of course there is no Indian majority. The promise which Government themselves made of giving adequate and effective representation to Indian interests has been flagrantly broken. One fails to understand why six foreigners should sit on a commission against four Indians in a matter which concerns Indians alone. Even if all the four Indians were above suspicion, the Indian representation would not certainly be either adequate or effective. But three out of the four Indians on the Commission are Indians only in name, so far as their representative capacity is concerned Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy are distinguished for having bee all their lives the gramophones of official views. Prof. Koyajee will, not I am sure, claim that he is a representative Indian It is only in a country like India that such an outrage on public opinion is possible. The Assembly took no time in condemning the personnel and demanding the addition of three representative Indians on the commission, if that body was to command the slightest public confidence. To this demand the Government have not responded And the activities of the Commission will therefore be looked upon with the deepest suspicion by the Indian community. It will be pretended that in highly technical matters like currency and exchange expert advice is a factor to which Government should give chief weight. Indeed, this was the point made by Sir Basi. Blackett on the motion for adjournment. He forgot, for the time, that this claim was quite inconsistent with the promise of adequate and effective representation of Indian interests. No Indian has ever denied the desirability of expert advice in these matters. But what is needed is expert advice and not expert domination. A commission which is dominated by six foreign experts, not one of whom is disinterested and almost every one of whom may be expected to place British interests above Indian interests is not the kind of a commission which the country demands. And Government have no reason to be surprised if the Commission starts on its career with a total absence of good-will on the part of the Indian people. The Finance Member will meet the Commission with the *fait accompli* of 1s. 6d. ratio. He is already talking of the heinous injustice of restoring the old ratio. He has carefully excluded courageous and independent men from a seat on the commission. And if the results of the commission are regarded as a foregone conclusion, the blame rests wholly and entirely on the Government themselves.

Of course, the terms of reference are fully wide and comprehensive. The terms "interests of India" are specifically mentioned in them. It will be possible for witnesses to raise the whole question of currency and exchange in addition to the question of the ratio. But it is impossible to avoid the feeling that no matter how liberal the terms of reference may be, the personnel of the commission being unacceptable, the enquiry is doomed to failure.

NECESSITY OF GOLD STANDARD.

I have stated before that the question of fixing the ratio is not the only problem before the commission, and indeed the fixing of the ratio is a matter of secondary and temporary importance. What the country wants is a system of currency and exchange which would be automatic and which would defy manipulation. Such a standard can only be a gold standard. And all other solutions will amount to mere tinkering with the problem. We have seen that the existing gold exchange standard is dangerous in the hands of unscrupulous men. Even when it is worked honestly, if those in charge of it are ignorant the results are bound to be disastrous as they have been proved to be in the hands of Sir Milcolm Hailey. Indeed one of the glaring defects of the manner in which and our currency and exchange systems have been worked is the confusion between currency and remittance operations of the Government which have been found to be inseparable. The currency reserves have been freely used by the Secretary of State for his requirements of revenue and capital expenditure. Any tyro in currency matters would admit that these two things have nothing in common, except that owing to the peculiar circumstances of India they are managed by one high functioaryn viz. the Secretary of State. In consequence, currency has contracted and expanded, not according to the requirements of the trade, but to the whims and caprices of the Secretary of State. Under a gold standard they will immediately cease. Before a gold standard can, however, be introduced, two or three important steps should be taken. All fresh coinage of rupees must stop. Fresh issue of currency notes backed by rupees or silver must also stop. All notes that may be hereafter issued must be backed by gold. Rupees must be gradually but deliberately withdrawn from circulation, and during the interval, the ratio must be fixed at 1s. 4d. In fact, any other ratio would mean a calamity to the agriculturists who number 75 p.c. of the population. It would also mean a heavy and unjust burden on all debtors and producers. It will continue the present paralysis of our industries. It would stifle enterprize, and unemployment would stalk in the land for years to come. The tax-payer would be robbed of 12½ p. c. in excess of what he is bound to pay, and all exports will be penalised to the same extent. The foreign importer will get a corresponding bounty on his goods. The Civil servants will get an additional increment to his extravagant emoluments of Rs. 12-8 as for every Rs. 100. What the Indian public would, therefore, desire as a result of the Commission would be the establishment of a gold standard in the near future, and the immediate restoration of 1s. 4d. in exchange. It is also necessary that the Secretary of State should be divested of all powers of currency operations which should be entrusted to the Imperial Bank of India which should be liberalised and made a real State Bank. If the Government are prepared to do these things now, the Commission is unnecessary. We feel that the present commission will never do anything, and therefore its labours might as well not be undertaken. The solitary voice of Sir Purshotamdas will be a cry in the wilderness. And ignorant and interested men will perpetrate yet another outrage on the monetary standard of India. All those may be mere suspicions. But they are doubts embedded in the rock of past experience and disappointments. And the Government of India must take warning that they are now dealing with a people who know enough not to take anything on trust.

QUESTION OF BOYCOTT.

Q.—Would you recommend the boycott of the Commission by the Indian community?

A.—The question will be looked at from different points of view by people of different temperaments. Past experience is all in favour of a boycott. But, I am aware that some of our best industrialists and others whose patriotism and public spirit are beyond doubt take a different view. They do not like the case of India to go by default. A clear-cut reply is therefore a matter of extreme difficulty. Moreover, unless the boycott can be made general, it would fail of its object. Personally I am in favour of a boycott, if it can be made practicable and effective. In any case, let the Government take notice that no recommendations of this Commission will be binding on the people of this country, because of its unrepresentative character, and that the public would be free to draw their own conclusions after the Commission has reported.

Asked whether he would give evidence before the Commission, Mr. Jamnadas said that he had been invited to do so, and he had referred the question to the executive committee of the Swaraj Party which meets at Nagpur. As a politician, he would boycott the Commission straight off, and as a student of economics he was dubious of the utility of appearing before a packed commission. But he would abide by the decision of the Party.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

DISCUSSION ON IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

To-day the discussion on the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was desultory most of the time. The question that aroused the greatest opposition was the Tribunal of Appeal which by now is considered on all hands to be a white elephant supported by Government merely for the purpose of giving jobs to people who are a failure in other walks of life. Sir V. Dabholkar who first opened his broad sides against the Tribunal had no difficulty in showing that that body was superfluous to the tax-payer and cumbrous and slow in its procedure. Nobody had any use for it and its judgments were suspect in the eyes of litigants and neither its procedure nor its personnel created any confidence in the minds of the public. Sir V. Dabholkar said this and more with the inner knowledge of the working of the Tribunal and he easily made out a very strong case against that archaic body. All he wanted was that the work of the Tribunal should be entrusted to the High Court as the Tribunal cost the Trust as much as the salary of a High Court judge, instead of to not very competent lawyers. Mr. Baptista thinking that Sir V. Dabholkar was rather too strong in his expressions while supporting his amendment called the Council to bear witness to his own moderation by dissociation himself from the latter's line of argument. He said for the amount of work performed by the President of the Tribunal he was getting more than the Chief Justice of Bombay which was absurd in his opinion. Mr. Surve quoted with approval in supporting the amendment. Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji's minute to the effect that the acquisition by public bodies was not done impartially, but as party to party and such side got the better of the other. Continuing Mr. Hussenbhoy said: "It will not be denied that in the past Improvement Trust had was always in the minority and there was no confidence in the Trust.

Mr. Baptista said litigation before the Tribunal was always expensive and only second class counsel appeared before that body. It was not necessary even to get a certificate to go before the High Court, and he did not think there was likely to be any trouble about the transfer. The President of the Tribunal was getting more salary than even the Chief Justice and it was too much for a man with such low qualifications. The whole thing was absurd.

Mr. Surve, supporting, said no good counsel appeared before the Tribunal.

Sir M. Hayward said if pending cases were transferred to the High Court, great deal of work would be thrown on it, and in some cases evidence had been taken and enquiries made and great deal of money would be wasted if the cases were transferred. As not much progress was made owing to part time officers, Government had now appointed a whole-time officer. He thought it would be better for the Tribunal to finish the pending work before the whole thing was transferred to the High Court.

Maulvi Rafiuddin said no answer was made to the serious charges made against the Tribunal, particularly in view of the fact that there was such a thing as public confidence.

PART HEARD CASES.

Dr. Dadachanji said the Tribunal must go, but the mover had not explained how part heard cases were to be disposed of.

On a point of order raised, the President ruled that the amendment was in order.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar, replying, said as the President and assessors were paid by the Trust it was the master of the Tribunal. There were only 51 references before the Tribunal which could be disposed of by the time the Trust was transferred to the Corporation. The cost of the Tribunal was Rs. 43,752 yearly and a High Court judge could easily be appointed on that salary.

Mr. Haveliwalla was a member of the Standing Committee and Sir V. A. Dabholkar wondered what work he was then doing for the Tribunal.

Mr. Hidayatula, replying, said the Tribunal would cease work after 18 months and many of the cases were part heard.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar asked whether Mr. Haveliwalla had ever visited Dharavi land.

The Minister said if cases were now transferred to the High Court there would be extra cost and work. It was not in the interest of economy to transfer its work to the High Court.

The amendment was rejected.

The following alternative amendment to Clause 64 moved by Sir V. Dabholkar was accepted by Government. Provided that no person who is a member of the Board or Improvement Committee shall be qualified to be a member of the Tribunal. Sir V. Dabholkar moved in the Schedule A, Part 3 of the deletion of the sub-section 2 of Section 23. He said in other cases 15 per cent. was paid as an additional compensation as an owner had to part with his land under compulsion and compensation must be paid him. Mr. Lawrence said it would mean an additional tax on the municipal revenues. Sir V. Dabholkar said if the Municipality was willing to pay extra in other cases he did not know why it should not in this case. Mr. Hidayatullah said the provision was based on the English Act and this was not a profit-making undertaking. In the Calcutta Improvement Act no compulsory compensation was awarded. The landlords would get better lights, better roads and ventilation by improvements, he said; and the value of their property would be enhanced. The amendment was rejected. Mr. Hidayatullah then moved the Government amendment to Section 10 making the Municipal Commissioner an ex-officio member of the Improvement Committee and of this four nominated members one should represent Labour and he should be a member of the Corporation. On this amendment there was some discussion, but was finally adopted.

The third reading of the Bill was postponed to enable the Minister to bring consequential amendments.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Gaiety Theatre to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and effectively in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai and Purshottam Tricumdas will speak at the meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah presiding. When the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was taken up for discussion, Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved a long amendment to Clause 64 investing the High Court with all the powers of the Tribunal of Appeal so that it could perform all the functions of the Tribunal and transferring pending cases. Sir Vasantrao referred to Mr. Nariman's letter about this Tribunal in the "Chronicle" although he did not agree with his line of argument, namely, that the people who were not satisfied at present with the decision of the Tribunal generally went to the High Court. He said there was a great deal of dissatisfaction with the decision of the Tribunal and the public instead of getting justice from it had its references dismissed with costs. Thus the litigants were saddled with extra cost and nearly 95 per cent. of the cases were dismissed. He read out from the report of the Trust that the solicitors' costs alone amounted to about one lakh, which fell on the litigants and the work pending before the Tribunal could easily be done by the High Court. He had heard that whenever the appointment of the President of the Tribunal had to be made, the Chairman of the Trust was consulted. The Chairman of the Trust was always the master of the situation and the Municipal Assessor gone to the extent of offering and have actually given half a per cent. to the valuer of landlord if such a valuer had inducted the landlord to accept the Improvement Trust valuation." But all this opposition was unavailable. Only in the end the amendment was thrown out. To-day the House was considerably thinner, a number of Swarajists having gone away from Poona seeing that they can do nothing useful in the Council either to the country or to themselves. But the majority of members are still here and will probably leave Poona to-morrow. This will leave the Government to manage members who are willing to be managed by Government once the troublesome Swarajists are removed from their path. With the total absence of Swarajist members the House will present a desolate appearance, but it will simplify matters a great deal for Government and their followers.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TO DISCUSS FAMINE CONDITION.

MADRAS Oct. 28.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning with the newly elected President, Mr. Ratnaswamy Pillai in the chair. Before the proceedings commenced the Deputy President read to the Council the contents of two letters one from Mr. Whitley, Speaker of the House of Commons, and the other from Sir F Rajagopala Charier, first President of the Reformed Madras Council, now a member in the India Council, expressing deep regret at the death of the late President, Dewan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai and conveying their appreciation of his abilities. Mr. Ratnaswamy Pillai, the newly elected President, was then duly installed in the chair. He expressed his heart-felt thanks to the Council for having elected him. After the day's interpellations were over the member for Coimbatore moved the adjournment of the House for discussing famine conditions in Coimbatore and measures of relief. The President having admitted the motion, the matter will be discussed in the afternoon

Dr. U. Rama Rao next presented to the House a petition signed by a number of persons requesting the House to exclude Bellary from the jurisdiction of the proposed Andhra university and to allow the district to continue under the Madras university till the establishment of the Karnataka university.—A.P.

Lahore, Oct. 28.—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has sent a donation of rupees one thousand towards the work of the Lahore Strangers' Home.—A. P.

A BAIT TO OPERATIVES

MILL-OWNERS' UNSUCCESSFUL TACTICS

STRIKERS BENT ON HOLDING OUT.

On Wednesday some more mills were kept open to induce the operatives to go in, but it proved futile. The highest number of men that got in any single mill was the Simplex where, out of a total complement of 2500 operatives only 250 entered the mill gates in the morning. The total number of mills thus partially working with a handful of men ranging from 25 to 250 were 62 which included the Simplex (250), the Kasturchand (107), the Colaba (75), the Madhavji (107), the Manekji Petit (175), the Emperor Edward (240), the Shapurji Broacha (130), the Morarji Gokuldas (150), the Planet (135), the Presidency (115) and the Fazalbhoy (105). About 4,300 operatives were found working in the above 62 mills which is the highest record after the closing down of all the mills in the city and especially after the Diwali holidays.

There was considerable drop in the number of men who received their wages on Wednesday, as from 25,000 20,000 and 10,000 it came down to only 825. About 23 mills paid 825 men, ranging from five to ten men in each mill. The only mill that paid the highest number of men was the Chhoi Silk Mill which paid 300 men.

There is a rumour current in the mill area that some of the mill agents are going to open a limited number of mills shortly and admit only a few thousand men to work, for the present, on the reduced wages. This would be a feeler to see if the operatives would come to work again or not, and also to break the unity of the operatives by creating a division among them. The operatives who are in the city are, however, in no mood to go to work on the reduced wages and those who are in the villages are not likely to return till the question of the reduction of their wages is settled.

MONETARY HELP FROMEUROPE.

We understand that a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been received from Europe by the Textile Workers' Committee, Bombay, which is being utilized towards sending the operatives to their villages and also to give them relief in the city.

INSURANCE BILL

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION.

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

At an informal discussion between the Executive Committee of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and Mr. V. T. Chadwick, Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department, it was urged in regard to the Insurance Bill that foreign insurance companies doing business in India should be required to invest the bulk of their funds and assets only in India. The Chamber pointed out that Indian securities gave more attractive yield than the securities of other countries while providing as complete, if not greater safety, and that by foreign insurance companies investing abroad funds earned in this country considerable money was drained out of the country which would otherwise be available for investment in this country. Mr. Chadwick expressed the view that if foreign companies concerned did not agree to such a condition they might cease to do business in India and the public might suffer by their withdrawal. The Chamber replied that the restriction was perfectly reasonable and that the result apprehended by Mr. Chadwick was not in evidence in other countries adopting similar provisions and that the Chamber would prefer to conserve funds in this country itself and face the consequences rather than allow the drain. The Chamber also explained that a provision should be made for an adequate and effective representation of the interests of policy-holders in life assurance companies and that reasonable safeguards be imposed to prevent, the managing agents of insurance companies drawing extravagant salaries and allowances to the detriment of the legitimate and substantial interests of policy-holders. Mr. Chadwick assured the Chamber that these points would receive full consideration when the Bill was discussed in detail by Government.—A. P.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S DURBAR.

SWARAJIST M. L. C'S. NOT TO ATTEND.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 28.

His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces is holding a durbar on the 3rd November at Martiniere Park, Lucknow Invitations have been issued to Swarajist M. L. C's and Municipal Commissioners. But, they have, it is reliably understood, decided not to take part, it being a purely official function.

For the three months ending 30th September 1925, the revenue of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited was Rs. 14,24,725, expenditure Rs. 11,37,403, and net profit Rs. 2,87,322 after deducting Rs. 2,00,000 for depreciation fund and Rs. 30,000 for income tax.—A. P.

Akvab.—The aviator De Pinedo alighted at Mingan Creek at 10/10 a.m. on Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The western disturbance is passing eastwards after giving nearly general rain in Punjab hills and local rain or snow in Kashmir and a few falls in North Punjab plains, North-west Frontier Provinces and United and Central provinces.

The fresh disturbance in Persia is approaching Baluchistan.

Rain has fallen locally in Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi, Simla, Dalhousie and Murree a half; Sonmarg one and a half; Nagpur a half; Trivandrum two; Pamban, Tinnevelly and Cuddalore three quarters; and Nagpatam one and a half.

Forecast.—Decrease in the Punjab Hills and Kashmir and extension into Baluchistan.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 28th October 1925

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m.	29.960 inches
Above normal	.057
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	29.891
Above normal	.054
Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hrs	— .029 degrees
Temperature (dry bulb at 8 a m	80.6
" " (wet bulb)	76 6
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs	91.3
Above normal	3.1
Minimum " " "	77.2
Above normal	1.2
Relative Humidity at 8 a m	79%
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day)	55%
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	N E
Velocity " at 8 a. m.	11 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24hours	117 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours	16 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 29, (Thur)	6h. 37m.	6h. 8m.
Oct. 30, (Fri.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 7m.
Oct. 31 (Sat.)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sun.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 2 (Mon.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 3 (Tue.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 5m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 28th October 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawapindi reports 0.40" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is much damper than usual. Day temperature was considerably below normal, while night temperature was almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.29" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded over the region of rainfall and clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the south of the province. Temperature was almost normal except at Agra, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in northeast Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in upper Sind; the minimum was above normal in the aforesaid area and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Central India West and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in excess in Central India West. Temperature was above normal in the last-mentioned area and almost as usual elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.55" of rain. Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Khandwa. Temperature was generally above normal except in the southeast of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 91.3deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 77.2deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal at Malegaon and Belgaum; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance is passing away eastwards. A few falls of rain have occurred in Malabar, southeast Madras, the Punjab and the United and the Central Provinces. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 2.02" and Negapatam 1.30."

Forecast.—No marked change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 27th October, 1925, issued from Simla.

The western disturbance has caused nearly general rain in the North West Frontier Province and the central Punjab with local rain in Kashmir and a few falls in east Rajputana and the west United Provinces. There has also been nearly general in southeast Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Dehra Dun, Murree one inch; Rawalpindi, Simla, Somamarg a half; Peshawar, Parachinar three-quarters; Dehra Ismail Khan, Drosh a half; Cherat one and a half; Negapatam, Coimbatore two; Tinnevelly, Kodaikanal one.

Weather is again disturbed in west Persia.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	1.03	1.44	—0.41	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.40	5.03	—2.63	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.40	26.54	23.00	+3.54	34.77
Lahore	—	16.06	15.10	+0.96	19.62
Hissar	—	11.25	11.67	—0.42	14.47
Ambala	0.07	31.46	24.06	+7.44	30.45
Delhi	—	15.99	20.01	—4.02	26.86
United Provinces	—				
Agra	—	29.86	24.40	+5.46	26.80
Mainpuri	0.03	29.17	23.98	+5.19	27.07
Jhansi	0.29	30.19	33.87	—3.68	36.17
Cawnpore	—	41.06	38.28	+2.78	35.92
Allahabad	—	59.10	38.29	+2281	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	4.17	2.32	+1.85	3.68
Karachi	—	3.20	0.90	—2.50	7.86
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	0.48	9.72	—3.24	11.79
Ajmer	—	8.60	13.62	—1002	20.60
Jaipur	—	11.83	24.94	—1012	24.21
Kotah	—	20.91	26.25	—5.34	28.23
Mount Abu	—	57.02	58.04	—2149	60.76
Kathiawar—	—				
Bhuj	0.06	30.2	13.78	—1073	14.30
Dwarka	—	8.73	12.78	—4.05	13.52
Veraval	—	16.70	18.04	—1.28	18.30
Rajkot	—	9.18	25.41	—1643	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	—	14.33	20.10	—5.77	21.30
Gujarat—					
Surat	—	24.55	40.19	—1564	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	21.91	27.94	—6.03	28.53
Deesa	—	13.09	23.79	—1003	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	23.25	27.53	—4.28	29.19
Indore	—	17.00	31.23	—1423	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	57.2	51.21	+6.31	55.11
Saugor	—	47.88	41.99	+0.89	44.95
Hoshangabad	—	37.84	45.00	—5.18	48.33
Khandwa	—	14.73	24.67	—1.94	29.03
Akola	—	10.99	20.81	—9.82	31.30
Amraoti	—	42.80	49.85	—7.05	33.03
Nagpur	0.55	54.20	44.68	+9.52	45.97
Chanda	—	58.51	47.50	—9.06	51.90
Raipur	—	57.9	46.08	+1139	50.53
Konkan—Bombay	—	47.09	65.95	—2125	70.05
Ratnagiri	..	69.01	97.28	—1575	99.93
Mormugao	—	77.00	85.75	+1.74	94.96
Karwar	—	119.01	111.83	—7.42	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	—	42.69	20.11	—2.89	22.23
Ahmednagar	..	16.60	18.36	—6.06	22.33
Poona	—	17.35	44.94	—2.44	27.11
Sholapur	—	22.59	24.95	—2.09	28.45
Bijapur	—	14.95	17.02	—2.01	20.90
Belgaum	—	40.04	43.25	—1161	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	42.92	44.73	—7.50	27.58
Nizamabad Indur	—	29.07	36.03	+1.36	40.05
Hyderabad	—	26.09	27.36	+14 0	34.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	—	127.8	114.77	+1013	125.05
Calicut	0.01	105.5	91.1	—1016	114.45
Cochin	2.02	98.0	80.00	—1.08	114.51
Trivandrum	0.02	57.4	38.59	+1855	68.0
Ceylon—Colombo	..	47.72	33.50	+2.21	56.46
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore					
Masulipatam	—	33.18	30.71	—3.60	41.84
Bellary	—	11.19	14.79	—0.41	20.61
Cuddapah	—	22.21	26.36	—0.57	34.39
Madras	—	24.82	29.39	—7.08	30.74
Bangalore	—	17.31	24.89	—0.27	35.37
Coimbatore	0.02	11.06	11.53	+1.34	22.29
Trichinopoly	—	16.6	17.18	..	38.15
Negapatam	1.30	15.53	19.28	—37.5	54.98

TRIAL OF COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A publication entitled "Empire Rebel" was mentioned at the resumed proceedings against the twelve Communists at Bow-street police court to-day. A Police Sergeant gave evidence regarding the finding of the literature at the Communist headquarters including the circular to which the "Empire Rebel" was attached. He declared that it was apparently circulated among the factory workers. Witness produced another circular addressed to Losovsky at Moscow and also to the Secretary of the Berlin branch of the Moscow International complaining of the non-receipt of the promised funds. Counsel for prosecution declared that the letter related to the money promised to be sent to England but not sent. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST DIES IN BED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Mr. Darrell Figgis was found dead in a gas-filled bed room. He gave evidence at an inquest at Hendon last week on a twenty year old dancing mistress who died in hospital when in certain condition. Mr. Figgis knew her for two years. Mr. Figgis was a tea broker in Calcutta before he entered journalism and Irish politics. He was four times political prisoner and was once sentenced to death. His wife shot herself in a taxi in the mountains near Dublin in November last.—Reuter.

RELIEF FOR CHRISTIANS OF N. IRAQ

LONDON, Oct. 27.

An appeal signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York the leaders of Churches of all denominations and notable laymen including Lords Gladstone, Halifax and Hugh Cecil has been issued for hundred thousand sterling relief for the Christians of northern Iraq, particularly refugees.—Reuter.

PAINLEVE ON FRENCH GOVT. CRISIS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Paris.—The following communique has been issued by M. Painleve:—"The Cabinet which previously favourably examined M. Caillaux's financial proposals to-day interrupted the discussion on the same subject, which disclosed no essential division among the members of the Cabinet, in order to deal with the political and Parliamentary situation as revealed by the recent party demonstrations. Convinced that an urgent effort was necessary for national restoration and that it could only be pursued with the certainty of a stable majority, Government decided to tender their resignation to the President."

M. Painleve went to Elysee at 2 p.m. to tender resignation of Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH ON MOSUL.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Hague.—Concluding his address before the International Court of Justice as regards the Mosul dispute, Sir Douglas Hogg argued that the Court should adjudicate that the function of the League Council was to deliver arbitral award, that it should act as a majority vote and that the parties interested could not vote. Referring to the Turkish contention that Mr. Amery repudiated the arbitral character of the League Council's decision Sir D. Hogg said this was based on misconception and declared that Britain had consistently maintained the same view point. He mentioned that Lord Curzon, Sir Percy Cox and Lord Parmoor had recognised the Council's function to arbitrate. Mr. Amery had pointed out that the submission to arbitration was necessarily bilateral. Sir D. Hogg emphasised that only if Turkey persisted in repudiating her promise and maintained the attitude that she was not bound by the undertaking of the Treaty of Lausanne would Britain assert her own release from the bond which other party would have destroyed, and claim the liberty of action which the other party had already assumed.—Reuter.

MADRAS AND COUNCIL OF STATE.

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The final list of nominations for the Council of State elections from the Madras Presidency is published. Seven candidates are nominated for the four non-Mahomedan seats viz Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Mr. M. K. Reddy, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar and Mr. V. Ramadoss. Two candidates are nominated for one Mahomedan seat, Mahomed Moosa Sait and Sayed Mahomed Badshaw Saheb. Of the seven non-Mahomedan candidates nominated the last four are Swarajists.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT IN ADMIRALITY.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

In pursuance of the policy of retrenchment the Admiralty announces that all classes of submarines will be scraped except K26 which with four L class submarines will form the reconstituted first submarine flotilla. The special reserve engineer officer will be abolished and the special reserve Royal Marin officers will be reduced. The second cruiser squadron will be reduced, the cruiser "Calliope" will be placed in reserve and one of the destroyer flotillas attached to the Atlantic fleet will be reduced to the reserve. Reductions will also be effected in the number of tenders attached to the harbour training establishments in home ports. Reuter.

LADY READING'S "SATISFACTORY PROGRESS."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The following bulletin was issued from Belvedere to-day:—

"Her Excellency the Countess of Reading continues to make satisfactory progress.—(Sd.) F. D. Connor, and J. Norman Walker."

TELEGRAMS OF SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Among the many telegrams received by His Excellency the Viceroy expressing sympathy and good wishes in connection with Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's serious operation on satisfaction at the news of its success were two telegrams from His Majesty the King Emperor and the King of the Belgians who also made enquiries by wireless. Numerious telegrams have been received from the Ruling princes and from officials and non-officials from every province in India.—A. P.

TEHERAN AGRICULTURAL SHOW

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Teheran.—Premier to-day opened the second agricultural exhibition where British, American and Russian agricultural machinery was exhibited and the actual working demonstrated. The Minister of Agriculture spoke regarding the great progress made recently in the use of modern machinery.—Reuter

Our Lucknow correspondent wires under date Oct. 28:—Arrangements for the inauguration ceremony of the Chief Court for Oudh are being briskly made.

The Italian airman De Pinedo left Akyab on Wednesday.—A. P.

The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has decided to award the Manglaprasad prize of Rs. 1,200 to Professor Sudhakar M. A. for his best book "Manovigyan" in Hindi at the 16th session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Brindaban commencing on 7th November.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Karachi correspondent wires:—On the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway line, Sind Section, between Tando Allahyar and Bulghai stations, a new railway station has been opened, where the booking of passengers and goods commenced from 6th October. The new station has been named Kamarosharif in view of the importance of the town of that name. The general public very much appreciate this action of the railway authorities. For the convenience of thousands of pilgrims coming to the Dargah of Kamaro Sharif from distant places throughout India and others, and in the interests of trade this new station was badly required.

Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council has received a letter of condolence from Mr. J. H. Whitley, Speaker, House of Commons touching the death of the late President of the Madras Council.—A. P.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary Home Department Government of Bombay by the Hindu Sabha, Hyderabad Sindh:—"The Hindoo Sabha supports Mr. Durgadas' Monogamous Marriage Bill demands compulsory application to all Hindus, and protests against the Select Committee's amendments that the Bill be applied to Hindus so long as they remain Hindus. It is emphathetically of opinion that the amendment defeats the object of the Bill, encourages apostacy, and the Sabha urges opposition and defeat of the amendment."

Rangoon.—The Italian airman De Pinedo, accompanied by his mechanic left for Calcutta at 6/35 this morning. He will take fuel at Akyab on his way. The aviator is travelling at 100 miles per hour.—A. P.

The Secretary of the Arya Kumar Parishad, Delhi, wires:—"Delegates from all parts are requested to attend the 14th sessions of the All-India Arya Kumar Comference will we held at Baroda on 5th, 6th and 7th December. Strong Reception Committee is formed under the presidentship of Srimat Sampatrao, brother, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. Preparations are going on rapidly.

At Tea Party was held at Gondal in the evening of 15th inst. in honour of Mr. F. O. Nissen who was selected by His Highness the Maharaja Thakor Saheb of Gondal to hold charge of the Gondal Railway System temporarily in April 1925 (in addition to his duties on the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway) during the absence of Mr. R. H. Aserappa, F.C.H. on leave to Europe.

A public meeting of the Khoti Tenants of Ratnagiri District was held under the Presidentship of Mr. B. G. Bendke, of Chiplun, on the 11th October 1925, at Anaspura, Taluka Khed, District Ratnagiri, when resolutions concerning the Khoti tenants grievances were unanimously passed.

A Chittoor correspondent wires:—"Dr. A. Lakshmipathi who came here in connection with Sree Mahanthas' Silver Jubilee, delivered a series of lantern lectures. On Saturday evening in the presence of the Municipal Chairman, Councillors, District Munsiff and others he spokes on the civic administration in ancient India and said that plenty of water and perfect cleanliess of body and mind were prominent features in the daily life of ancient Hindus. Another lecture was delivered in the Sanskrit College in which he vividly described the daily life outlined for a Hindu.

A Janjira (Murud) correspondent wired as under on Tuesday:—"On Tuesday 27th inst. all the schools and offices of the Janjira State were closed on account of the sad demise of Sayed Abdulrahiman Sayed Ibrahim Edroos the High Priest of the Janjira Darbar, who after a brief illness of about a fortnight passed away peacefully at 10 p.m. on the 26th inst. His funeral was attended by a large number of people, prominent among them were the Khanjada's State Dewan and other high officials. The usual daily Darbars which take place in the Fort will not be held for three days to express the mourning."

A number of insured and registered letters and packets of the total value of Rs. 26,200 are reported to have been stolen from the Hatkhola post office, Calcutta. The police have arrested two clerks of the office.—A. P.

At the public meeting held at Cawnpore on 24th under Dr. Morari Lal's presidentship a resolution sympathising with the accused Congressmen in the Kakori case was unanimously adopted. A resolution supporting Dr. Kailashnath Katju's candidature for the Council of state was passed.

The Muslim University deputation is not coming to Cawnpore for the present owing to the Vice-Chancellor's illness.—A. P.

It is understood Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Attache in the Legislative Department who was Secretary to the Civil Justice Committee has been appointed Additional Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department.

Col. Goulding has been elected junior Vice-President of the Lahore municipality in place of Bhai Mohan Singh, deceased. This is the first time that a European has been elected to this office

A Cochin message says that a donation of Rs. 1,000 has been received from Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading towards the construction of a Seva Mandir (house for sheltering helpless and destitute children and orphans of all classes and religions) the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. C. F. Andrews on 1st January last. It is under management of the Y. M. C. A. Kunnamkulam.—A. P.

The Swaraj Party has selected Swami Venkatachalam Chetty M. L. C. as their candidate to contest the election of the President of the Madras Corporation. Mr. Natesa Mudaliar, M.L.C., has been selected by the Justice Party and the elected will be fought out by these two candidates.—A. P.

The vice-President of the Municipal Committee, Gujrat (Punjab) has served a notice on the editor and proprietor of "Siyasat," Lahore claiming Rs. 20,000 as damages for the publication of alleged defamatory statements.—A. P.

TATAS AND WIRE RODS.

POSITION EXPLAINED BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

In explaining the position of the Tata Iron and Steel Company with regard to the complaint made by the Indian Steel Wire Products Ltd., as to their inability to supply wire rods Mr. H. Chaw, representative of the Tatas in the course of his evidence before the Tariff Board to-day said that wire rod was only one of the raw materials rekuired by the Indian Wire Products Ltd., and that they originally contemplated using 1/4 inch rods and drawing them down. Witness hoped to be able to supply No. 5 rods to Wire Products Ltd., at some future date, but for the present he could not state when his firm yould be able to do so. As the Wire Products Ltd., had given up their original plan of taking from the Tatas 1/4 inch rods and reducing them in size he recommended exclusion of those sizes of rods which they were unable to manufacture from the operation of productive duties. He further suggested that following addition should be made to No. 101 in schedule of the Import Tariff: 'Common merchant and bar rod designed for reinforcing of concrete all six (excluding all sizes below 1/4 inch diameter)".—A.P.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN C C.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee elected for the new year was held on Monday, the 26th October, 1925, at the Arya Bhavan, Girgaum, Bombay. Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta was voted to the Chair. The following Office Bearers were elected:—

President:—Mr. J. K. Mehta. Vice-President:—Mr. S. S. Naik. Hon. Treasurers:—(1) Mr. Markandrai B. Mehta, (2) Mr. Motilal K. Parekh. Hon. Secretaries:—(1) Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, (2) Mr. Gokuldas D. Bhat.

Messrs. J. K. Mehta, S. S. Naik, D. N. Wandrekar, and Jaswantrai G. Mehta were elected representatives to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee by the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

Messrs. M. L. Dabholkar, Gulam Faruk, Damodardas Ravji, Chandrakant Sutaria, and Mrs. Ratanbai Virji Meisheri were co-opted as members of the Committee. Mr. Waghela, an Untouchable Teacher in the Vile-Parle Rashtriya Shala was specially co-opted as a representative of the Untouchables of this District.

SIR PHEROZSHA MEHTA JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of the Mazda Yasni Mandal, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Wednesday (4th proximo), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the death of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. His Holiness Shamsul-Ullema Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana will preside and the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other prominent citizens will address the meeting. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter. Music suited to the occasion and specially composed by Mr. F. D. Shroff, founder of the Parsi Music Institute, will be rendered by him, and the young lady pupils of the said Institute. Members of all communities are invited to attend the meeting, and thus testify their respect to the memory of the deceased patriot.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is entitled to elect four delegates to the Indian National Congress. All persons, who have been enrolled as members of any of the Village Congress Committees in this District, on or before the 10th instant, will be entitled to offer themselves as candidates and to vote at the Elections. Every voter will have four votes, which may be exercised in favour of one or more than one of the candidates. Intending candidates should forward their nomination papers duly proposed and seconded, and a certificate from the local Secretary to the effect that the candidate is a member of his Committee, on or before Saturday, the 7th November, 1925, to the Hon. Secretaries of the Committee, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. The elections will be held on Sunday, the 15th November, 1925, between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, at the offices of the Village Congress Committees in this District which will be the Polling Stations.

"PASSENGERS' DAY."

The Hon. Jt. Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association writes:—"The third anniversary of the "Passengers' Day" will be observed on the 20th prox. in Bombay and other places with a view to draw attention of the Railway Administrations and Government to the many grievances of the Indian passengers specially of the third-class. So far the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have joined us in this observance."

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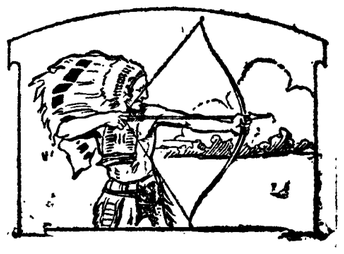

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HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM IN C. P.

DR. MOONJE'S PROPOSAL FOR CONCILIATION BOARD.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has addressed the following appeal to the non-official Hindu and Moslem members of the C. P. Legislative Council :—

Dear Sirs—You are not unaware, I am sure, that the relations between the Hindus and Moslems of our Province are fast getting more and more strained as will be evident from news appearing in newspaper every now and then of friction and fighting having taken place between them in different places in the Province, often resulting in breaking of heads and limbs with or without looting of property and stray attacks on unwary individuals and sometimes even in most deplorable loss of life as has quite recently happened in Arvi a Tahsil town in Wardha District. We have in a way long remained apathetic perhaps thinking that people engaged in such profitless task of street fighting may get tired of the game, allowing old brotherly feelings to be restored between the two communities. But the recent most mornful loss of life that has been the result of a similar outburst of communal animosity of a vehement nature in Arvi must serve as an eye opener to us and any tendency on our part now to let things have their own course listlessly will surely be an act of heinous indifference for which we shall be held responsible before God and man.

So far as is known, the immediate causes that have led to such violent outburst of communal animosity are the slaughter of cows and the playing of music in front or vicinity of mosques along public thoroughfares or in private houses or temples. Really speaking there need be no more quarrels over these two questions, in view of the fact that the Conference known as the Unity Conference held last year of Delhi during and in consequence of the memorable fast of 21 days of Mahatma Gandhi, in which leading theologicians and leaders of thought of all the great communities of India had taken part, has defined and laid down the principles for regulating the relations of the two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Mohamedans, over these two questions. I need not remind you here that it was in accordance with these principles as laid down by the Resolutions of the Unity Conference that the long drawn out dispute of Nagpur has been amicably settled to the mutual satisfaction of both the Hindus and Mohamedans of Nagpur. If a mutually satisfactory solution of the Nagpur dispute so admirably standing the test of actual practice could be found, then it need not be beyond the combined intelligence and patriotism of the recognised representatives of the people of the Province to draw up a formula to be made applicable to the whole Province, based on the principles of the Resolutions of the Unity Conference and on the lines of the Nagpur settlement. Let us be hopeful and with trust in the good sense of the two communities in general, let us be up and doing, controling the fanatic extremism of both the sides and requisitioning the nobility and generosity of either.

My concrete proposal, therefore, is that we may appoint a conciliation Board of say 6 members composed of one representative each of the Hindus and the Mohamedans of the three Provinces of C. P. Hindi C. P. Marathi and the Berar. This Board whenever it shall feel the need, select its own umpire, whoever he may be. The board shall fix upon a common formula and visiting places in the province where the dispute is raging or is likely to crop up, try and apply the formula with as little modification as possible to suit the local circumstances in consultation with local leaders of both the sides.

Such is, in brief, my proposal and I approach you with this appeal believing that if we seriously put our heads together there is every likelihood of our succeeding in our attempt to inaugurate a fresh an era of good will and neighbourliness as of old, between the Hindus and the Mohamedans of our Province. Requesting the favour of an early reply.

A.

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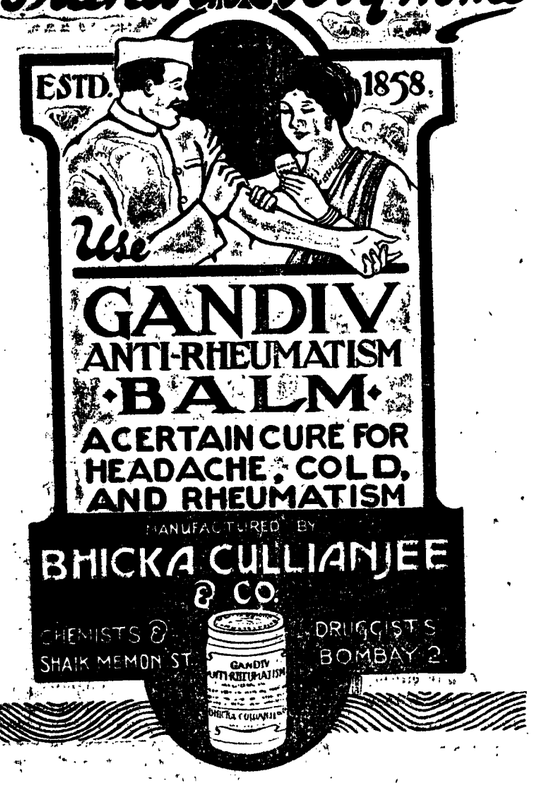

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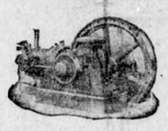

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RETRENCHMENT IN G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As the G. I. P. Railway Company under the garb of retrenchment has done great injustice to the Indian staff and as the Authorities do not take notice of any applications forwarded to them asking for redress I take this opportunity to address you the following few lines which will reveal to the public the real state of affairs.

Under the excuse of retrenchment the authorities have cut down the salaries of lower staff while they have been increasing those of the superior staff. For example, in order to cut down the expenditure, the Company has discharged the services of all the brakesmen working on the local trains. They were quite essential as the guards cannot be expected to keep an eye on every carriage at each station. The responsibility of the guards is thus doubled and for the additional responsibility, what reward are they getting?—a mere pittance of Rs. 55, while formerly they used to get Rs. 130, when they had brakesmen to help them. In such a state of things is it ever possible to get efficient service? The B.B. and C.I. local guards are paid from Rs. 125 to 140 and have brakesmen to help them. While the G. I. P. Railway Company authorities have effected "retrenchment" in this manner they have added to the Superior staff one A. T. S. and two deputies. Thus by reducing the low paid Indian staff by fifty they have provided for these three pig officers, who are of no help on a local train.

Again in the case of stationmasters, grave injustice has been done to them by the removal of their assistants and so they are now overwhelmed with duties which were managed by their subordinates before. The reduction has been carried to such an extent that at some stations, the stationmaster has to attend to the work of issuing tickets also. If by misfortune any accident takes place where his presence is needed, is it possible for him to leave the cash in the charge of any one and be present at the place of the accident? Any little remissness on his part owing to this overwork is counted against him and is made an excuse to suspend or reduce him.

The public will thus see what kind of "retrenchment" is going on in the G. I. P. Railway. When the B. B. and C. I. Railway wants to "retrench" it generally reduces the superior staff and strengthens the subordinate staff, and thus secures reduction of expenditure as well as efficient discharge of duties by the staff. Why should the G. I. P. Railway Company follow an exactly opposite course?—Yours etc.,

MORESHWAR NARAYAN OKE.

BHAI PHERU MURDER CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

BHAI PHERU, Oct. 26.

Trial has commenced here of three Sikhs in the court of the First Class Magistrate under section 302 I. P. C. for the offence of alleged brutal murder of one Jhanda Singh in the precints of the Gurdwara of Bhai Pheru on 27th September last. Seven of the accused are still absconding and the police have so far failed to trace their whereabouts. Ikbal Singh who has turned approver in the case in the course of his evidence stated that under orders of the manager of the Gurdwara seven Akalis including himself dragged Jhanda Singh, the deceased into a dark corner of the tomb, laid him prostrate on the ground, kicked him, and beat him severely in order to extract a confession from him regarding the unnatural offence which he was alleged to have committed with an Akali boy. The approver then repeated the story of the tortures that were committed on the deceased and stated that when the doctor was sent for, Jhanda Singh was already dead. Gold-edged certificates and robes of honour were given to those persons who beat the deceased to death. The body was then thrown in the jungle for fear of detection.

Pritam Singh, another accused also made a confession of the whole affair and admitted that he had held the deceased while others were giving him a beating. He also corroborated the main part of the approver's statement. The next hearing of the case will take place at Kasur.—A. P.

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ADEN NOTES.

A GHASTLY MURDER AND SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, Oct. 25.

A murder of an appaling nature followed by suicide was committted by a policeman on Tuesday the 13th instant at Crater. It is said that this policeman asked his wife who possessed gold ornaments to the value of about Rs. 1,500, to give him a few of the valuables in order to mortgage them and raise funds of which he stood in bad need. The wife rejected his request on the grounds that she had given him some of the ornaments already. According to the medical theory a certain struggle must have ensued between the couple and that the woman first hit the husband on the head with an axe. The husband in his rage snatched away the implement and dealt a deadly blow on the head which sent her down in a stream of blood. The man then gave another blow apparently not satisfied with this he gave a sharp ... severed her throat ... cut his own gullet ... about three hours

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Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

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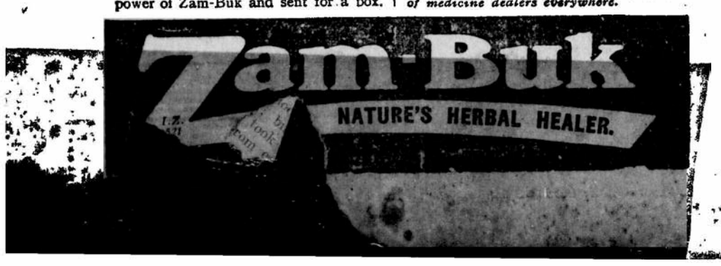

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